

**ANNUAL REVIEW OF
CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS
BY THE
SAVANNAH RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH PROGRAM**

FISCAL YEAR 2016

Prepared by
staff of the

SAVANNAH RIVER
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM

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SAVANNAH RIVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRAM
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INTRODUCTION

The United States Department of Energy Policy 141.1 (USDOE 2001; hereafter referred to as DOE) identifies 24 major laws, regulations, executive orders, and guidance that apply to cultural resource management (CRM). Cultural resources include archaeological sites and artifacts, historical structures, and natural resources and sacred objects of importance to American Indians. Management responsibilities of the DOE include identification, evaluation, and protection of archaeological and historical sites, artifact curation, and other mitigation measures.

Since 1990, CRM compliance at the Savannah River Site (SRS) has been based on a programmatic memorandum of agreement (PMOA) among the United States Department of Energy-Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR), the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Through this PMOA, the DOE commits to conduct an integrated CRM program at the SRS that features research, public outreach, and compliance components. In return, the SCSHPO waves most DOE project-by-project compliance requirements that fall under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in favor of one annual compliance report. The PMOA also serves to meet general DOE regulatory responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and various other CRM laws and regulations.

The Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP) provides the DOE with the technical expertise that enables the DOE to meet its PMOA commitments. The specific elements of the SRARP's compliance, research, and outreach efforts are identified within a cooperative agreement between the DOE and the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology-University of South Carolina (SCIAA-USC). The cooperative agreement also allows for compliance work to be performed using a SRS-specific archaeological survey and testing model that reduces compliance costs. The result has been quicker, more cost efficient CRM reviews of individual SRS projects.

The following section (Part I) regarding CRM contains the results of Fiscal Year 2016 (FY16) surveys, in addition to updates on other compliance-related activities. According to the PMOA (SRARP 1989:185), annual survey results are provided in summary and tabular form in this report. Detailed information regarding artifact assemblage and environmental data for new and previously recorded sites located during FY16 is available upon request from the SRARP.

Research activities of the SRARP are summarized in Part II and include prehistoric, historic, and geoarchaeologic studies conducted on the SRS and in the surrounding region. An extra-local perspective is necessary for understanding the effects of regional processes on local conditions and, hence, enables the more effective management of the cultural resources on the SRS.

Public education activities of the SRARP are summarized in Part III, which highlights the heritage education program, volunteer excavations, and involvement with avocational archaeological groups. An Appendix lists all professional and public service activities of the SRARP staff during FY16.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The SRARP continued through FY16 with the DOE to fulfill a threefold mission of CRM, research, and public education at the SRS. Although the DOE's fiscal year begins October 1 and ends September 31, this report covers the CRM compliance, research, and outreach activities conducted by the SRARP from August 15 to August 14 in order to have the report to the SCSHPO by October 31 as specified in the PMOA. Due to the DOE security concerns, this report does not contain information (exact project area size, map scales, etc.) typically contained in standard archaeological documents.

In FY16, 1,723 acres of land on the SRS were investigated as part of 32 field reconnaissance and testing surveys resulting in the excavation of 2,916 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) for CRM. Thirty-two newly discovered sites were recorded, and twelve previously recorded sites were revisited. The SRARP site file records were updated accordingly. Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) technology was incorporated into all compliance projects to aid in maintaining and processing survey and site location information. In addition, SRARP staff maintained continuous support to the DOE's Cold War Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) efforts through participation on the DOE's Cold War Artifact Selection Team and at Heritage Tourism Board meetings.

Research conducted by SRARP personnel during FY16 was published in eight professional articles and five popular literature articles. The SRARP staff presented research results in 18 papers and posters at professional conferences. SRARP personnel peer reviewed five journal articles or book chapters for publication. The SRARP staff held 16 offices and appointments to committees in various educational, avocational, and professional organizations. Eight research projects involving excavation, laboratory analysis, museum, and archival study were conducted. Two grants were acquired to support both on- and off-site research. Employees served as consultants on 10 projects in off-site CRM and research activities.

In the area of heritage education, the SRARP continued its activities in FY16 with a full schedule of classroom education, public outreach, and on-site tours. Thirty-one presentations, displays, and tours were provided for schools, civic groups, and environmental and historical awareness day celebrations. And finally, SRARP members chaired or served on 8 thesis and dissertation committees, served as an advisor for 1 senior honors thesis, and taught 9 anthropology courses at the University of South Carolina.

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PART I. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RESULTS OF FY16 SITE USE AND TIMBER COMPARTMENT SURVEYS

Brian M. Milner

Survey Coverage

Archaeological survey of Site Use Permit Application and Timber Compartment Prescription projects by SRARP staff continued through FY16 according to procedures outlined in 1990 (SRARP 1990:7-17). During FY16, archaeological reconnaissance and survey were conducted on 32 proposed projects¹ through the subsurface inspection of 1,723 acres with a total of 2,916 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) excavated. Altogether, 32 new sites were recorded and delineated, and 12 previously recorded sites were revisited during FY16. Based on the level of survey sampling conducted at all new and previously recorded sites, adequate information was not obtained for most sites to allow National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations. As such, these sites will be completely avoided by SRS contractors during any land-disturbing activities. At any time these sites are threatened by future proposed undertakings, the SRARP will conduct the appropriate level of archaeological investigation to resolve eligibility determinations. Finally, two isolated artifact occurrences were recorded during FY16 surveys. The locations of all Site Use Permit Application and Timber Compartment surveys are shown in Figure I-1. Summary information concerning specific aspects of all new and existing sites, as well as isolated artifact occurrences, is provided in Table I-1 to Table I-4.

Over the past 25 years, the SRARP has conducted compliance survey according to a predictive locational model for archaeological sites, as established in the revised Archaeological Resource Management Plan (ARMP) (SRARP 2013:39-54, 71-79, Appendix D). This Management Plan was developed in agreement with the DOE, the SCSHPO, and the ACHP. The predictive model, with refinements, has proven thus far to be a scientifically sound and efficient method with which to locate and manage archaeological resources on the SRS. Additionally, the predictive model is a cost-effective means of conducting survey—especially in times of federal government financial reductions.

For these reasons, the development of predictive models is encouraged by regulatory guidance to federal landholders who manage archaeological resources on a daily basis. In using the predictive model, the SRARP surveys are meeting the inventory and management responsibilities outlined in Section 110 of the NHPA. If the undertaking could potentially impact archaeological sites, the SRARP follows a process that includes intensive, systematic, shovel test survey to delineate and evaluate the significance of any sites present. If a site that is considered eligible or has not been evaluated cannot be avoided, the SRARP consults with SCSHPO to formulate an evaluation and mitigation plan.

¹ A field survey project is defined as subsurface inspection for a DOE Site Use Application or all subsurface investigations within a USFS-SR Timber Compartment Prescription.

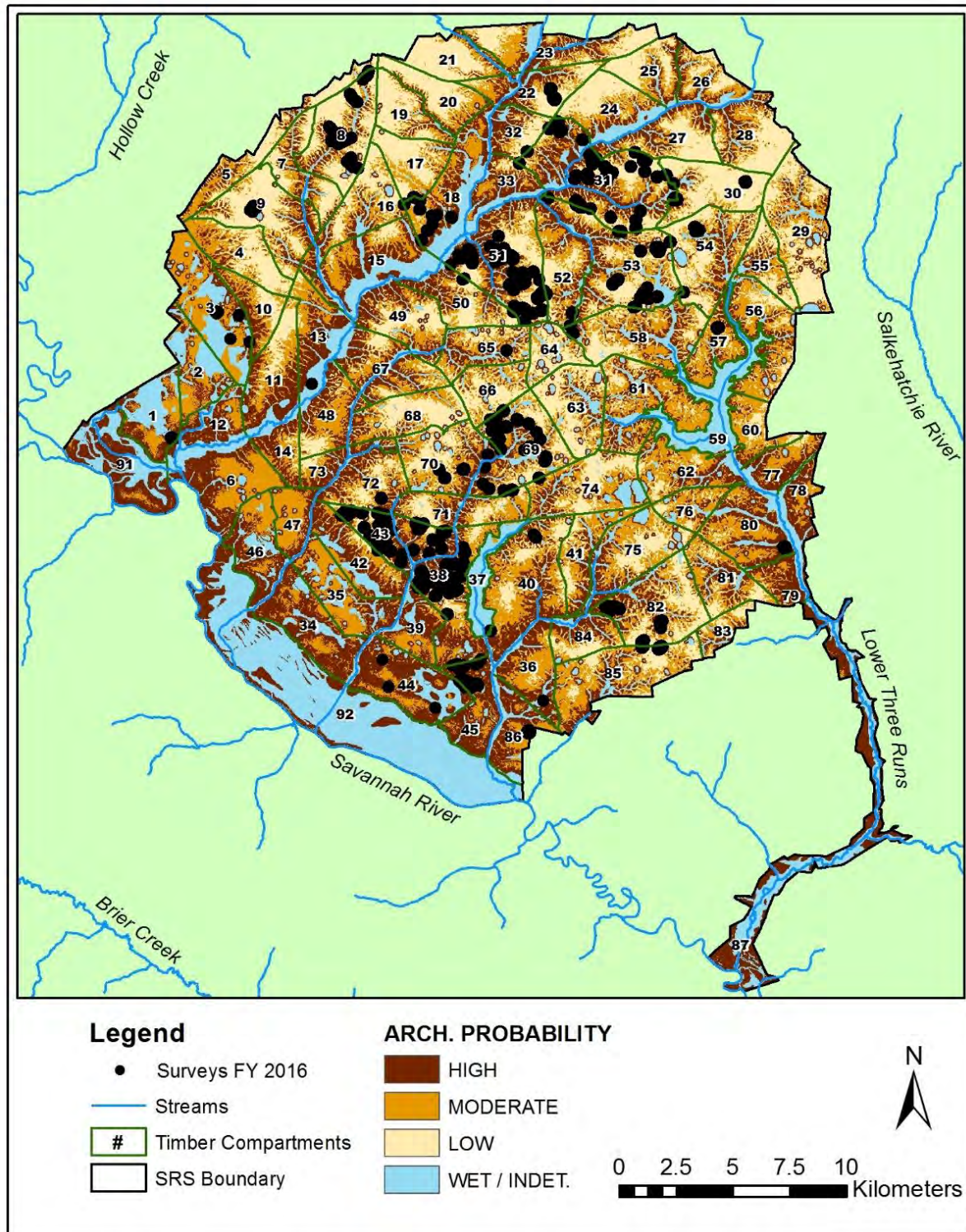


Figure I-1. Location of FY16 project areas on the SRS.

Table I-1. Data on the Extent, Depth, and Content of New Sites Recorded, FY16.

STATE SITE NO.	SURVEY PROJECT	SURVEY METHOD	SITE SIZE (m)	SURF. VIS. (%)	SITE DEPTH (cmbs)	NO. STPs	POS. STPs	COMPONENTS
38AK1025	SU 3207	Intensive	45 X 15	1-25	30	27	5	Unk. Preh.
38AK1026	TC 31	Predictive	120 X 100	1-25	30	63	16	19th c., 20th c.
38AK1027	TC 31	Predictive	110 X 80	1-25	25	47	5	20th c.
38AK1028	TC 31	Pedestrian	120 X 55	1-25	n/a	0	0	Unk. Hist.
38AK1029	TC 31	Pedestrian	40 X 35	26-50	25	29	3	20th c.
38AK1030	TC 31	Predictive	100 X 60	1-25	20	35	2	Unk. Hist.
38AK1031	n/a	Opportunistic	n/a	1-25	n/a	0	0	Unk. Hist.
38AK1032	TC 31	Predictive	45 X 10	1-25	30	20	3	Unk. Preh., 20th c.
38AK1033	SU 3209	Predictive	70 X 50	1-25	60	24	9	Unk. Preh., Unk. Hist.
38AK1034	TC 31	Pedestrian	95 X 50	1-25	n/a	0	0	Unk. Hist.
38AK1035	SU 3208	Purposive	60 X 30	26-50	5	25	1	20th c.
38AK1036	SU 3208	Purposive	105 X 60	26-50	20	42	3	Unk. Hist.
38AK1038	TC 31	Pedestrian	105 X 30	26-50	55	42	6	19th c., 20th c.
38AK1039	TC 51	Predictive	195 X 120	1-25	35	91	17	19th c., 20th c.
38AK1040	TC 31	Predictive	80 X 20	26-50	20	27	4	19th c., 20th c.
38BR1367	TC 38	Predictive	95 X 65	1-25	50	45	9	20th c.
38BR1368	SU 3195	Purposive	90 X 60	1-25	40	38	4	Unk. Preh., 20th c.
38BR1369	TC 80	Predictive	75 X 45	26-50	50	40	6	Unk. Preh.
38BR1370	SU 3195	Purposive	165 X 150	26-50	40	86	15	19th c., 20th c.
38BR1371	SU 3196	Pedestrian	33 X 5	26-50	25	15	2	Unk. Preh., Unk. Hist.
38BR1374	TC 53	Predictive	165 X 60	26-50	25	78	7	19th c., 20th c.
38BR1375	TC 53	Purposive	225 X 150	1-25	50	114	21	20th c.
38BR1376	TC 31	Pedestrian	60 X 60	1-25	n/a	0	0	Unk. Hist.
38BR1377	TC 31	Purposive	75 X 75	26-50	70	48	10	19th c., 20th c.
38BR1378	n/a	Opportunistic	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	Unk. Hist.
38BR1379	SU 3208	Pedestrian	35 X 25	26-50	0	20	0	20th c.
38BR1380	SU 3208	Pedestrian	190 X 60	26-50	n/a	83	13	Unk. Hist.
38BR1381	TC 51	Predictive	180 X 105	1-25	40	82	14	19th c., 20th c.
38BR1382	TC 43	Purposive	200 X 120	26-50	20	90	14	19th c., 20th c.
38BR1383	TC 43	Predictive	270 X 75	1-25	30	120	29	19th c., 20th c.
38BR1384	TC 45	Predictive	1 X 1	1-25	15	5	0	Unk. Preh.
38BR1385	TC 30	Predictive	45 X 15	1-25	60	13	2	Unk. Preh.

Table I-2. Data on the Extent, Depth, and Content of Site Revisits, FY16.

STATE SITE NO.	SURVEY PROJECT	SURVEY METHOD	SITE SIZE (m)	SURF. VIS. (%)	SITE DEPTH (cmbs)	NO. STPs	POS. STPs	COMPONENTS
38AK219	TC 31	Pedestrian	100 X 85	1-25	n/a	0	0	Unk. Hist.
38AK699	TC 51	Predictive	90 X 75	26-50	30	52	13	19th c., 20th c.
38AK993	SU 3196	Predictive	180 X 90	1-25	80	64	26	EW, MW, LW, Miss., 18th c.
38BR231	TC 52	Purposive	320 X 140	1-25	80	4	1	MA, LA, EW, MW, LW, Miss.
38BR280	TC 38	Purposive	110 X 90	26-50	30	0	0	20th c.
38BR852	TC 53	Pedestrian	180 X 75	1-25	45	0	0	20th c.
38BR811	n/a	Opportunistic	80 X 70	1-25	n/a	0	0	LW, 20th c.
38BR953	SU 3196	Purposive	50 X 20	51-75	50	17	1	Unk. Preh.
38BR954	SU 3196	Purposive	30 X 15	26-50	30	19	3	Unk. Preh.
38BR955	n/a	Opportunistic	90 X 70	26-50	n/a	0	0	20th c.
38BR1089	SU 3195	Purposive	75 X 45	26-50	50	34	3	LW., Unk. Hist.
38BR1131	TC 51	Predictive	165 X 110	26-50	55	90	14	Unk. Preh., 19th c., 20th c.

Recon. – Reconnaissance

SU – Site Use

STPs – Shovel Test Pits

EA – Early Archaic

MA – Middle Archaic

LA – Late Archaic

EW – Early Woodland

MW – Middle Woodland

LW – Late Woodland

Miss. – Mississippian

Unk. Preh. – Unknown Prehistoric

Unk. – Unknown

Table I-3. Evaluation of New and Previously Recorded Sites, FY16.

STATE SITE NO.	SURVEY PROJECT	SURVEY METHOD	SITE COMPONENTS	SITE INTEGRITY	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	FURTHER WORK
38AK219	TC 31	Predictive	Unk. Hist.	Poor	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK699	TC 51	Predictive	19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Eligible	Testing
38AK993	SU 3193	Predictive	EW, MW, LW, Miss., 18th c.	Good	Eligible	None
38AK1025	SU 3207	Intensive	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1026	TC 31	Predictive	19th c., 20th c.	Moderate	Not Eligible	None
38AK1027	TC 31	Predictive	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1028	TC 31	Pedestrian	Unk. Hist.	n/a	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK1029	TC 31	Pedestrian	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1030	TC 31	Predictive	Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1031	n/a	Opportunistic	Unk. Hist.	n/a	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK1032	TC 31	Predictive	Unk. Preh., Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1033	SU 3209	Predictive	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	Moderate	Eligible	Testing
38AK1034	TC 31	Pedestrian	Unk. Hist.	n/a	Unevaluated	Testing
38AK1035	SU 3208	Purposive	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1036	SU 3208	Purposive	Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1038	TC 31	Pedestrian	19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1039	TC 51	Predictive	19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38AK1040	TC 31	Predictive	19th c., 20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR231	TC 52	Purposive	MA, LA, EW, MW, LW, Miss.	Good	Eligible	None
38BR280	TC 38	Purposive	20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR811	n/a	Opportunistic	LW, 20th c.	Moderate	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR852	TC 53	Pedestrian	20th c.	Poor	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR953	SU 3196	Purposive	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR954	SU 3196	Purposive	Unk. Preh.	Moderate	Not Eligible	None
38BR955	n/a	Opportunistic	20th c.	Poor	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1089	SU 3195	Purposive	LW., Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1131	TC 51	Predictive	Unk. Preh., 19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1367	TC 38	Predictive	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1368	SU 3195	Purposive	Unk. Preh., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1369	TC 80	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1370	SU 3195	Purposive	19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1371	SU 3196	Pedestrian	Unk. Preh., Unk. Hist.	n/a	Not Eligible	None
38BR1374	TC 53	Predictive	19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1375	TC 53	Purposive	Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1376	TC 31	Purposive	Unk. Hist.	n/a	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1377	TC 31	Purposive	19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1378	n/a	Opportunistic	Unk. Hist.	n/a	Unevaluated	Testing
38BR1379	SU 3208	Purposive	20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1380	SU 3208	Purposive	Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1381	TC 51	Predictive	Unk. Hist.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1382	TC 43	Purposive	19th c., 20th c.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
38BR1383	TC 43	Predictive	19th c., 20th c.	Good	Eligible	Testing
38BR1384	TC 45	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Good	Not Eligible	None
38BR1385	TC 30	Predictive	Unk. Preh.	Poor	Not Eligible	None
EW – Early Woodland		MW – Middle Woodland		LW – Late Woodland		
Miss. – Mississippian		Unk. Preh. – Unknown Prehistoric		Unk. Hist. – Unknown Historic		

Table I-4. Isolated Artifact Occurrences, FY16.

ISOLATED FIND NO.	STPs	COMPONENT	SURVEY PROJECT
AKOCC-166	11	Prehistoric	TC 31 STD 131
BROCC-336	6	Historic	TC 53 STD 158

SR-88 Site Use Permit Application Survey

The SRARP received 58 Site Use Permit Applications from various contractors on the SRS during FY16. Each permit application underwent review by SRARP management for proposed land modification. Of these, 15 Site Use projects required field reconnaissance or archaeological survey (Table I-5). These Site Use projects comprised 1,362 acres or 79% of the total survey coverage in FY16. The following summaries describe Site Use projects and survey results during FY16.

Table I-5. SR-88 Site Use Application Projects, FY16.

Project	Project Area Surveyed (acres)	Total Project STPs	New Sites	Site Revisits
SU 3193	248	8 (6 positive)		38AK993
SU 3195	306	40 (1 positive)	38BR1368	38BR1089
			38BR1370	
SU 3196	590	n/a	38BR1371	38BR953
				38BR954
SU 3207	2.8	8 (1 positive)	38AK1025	
SU 3208	120	13 (0 positive)	38AK1035	
			38AK1036	
			38BR1379	
			38BR1380	
SU 3209	71	n/a	38AK1033	
SU 3211	0.04	4 (0 positive)		
SU 3214	2	2 (0 positive)		
SU 3219	14	41 (0 positive)		
SU 3221	n/a	n/a		
SU 3237	1.12	n/a		
SU 3238	4	4 (0 positive)		
SU 3248	0.59	n/a		
SU 3255	2	3 (0 positive)		
SU 3256	0.48	n/a		
Totals	15	1,362.03	123 (8 positive)	9
				4

n/a – not applicable

Certain aspects of archaeological work are standard for all projects on the SRS (SRARP 1989). Prior to fieldwork, a review of 1951 aerial photography is conducted to identify standing historic structures at the time of federal acquisition. The SRARP site files are consulted to identify previously recorded cultural resources. All STPs measure 35 x 35 cm and are excavated to a depth of at least 80 cmbs, unless a gravel or clay substratum is encountered. Upon completion of each survey project, point data for all STPs, as well as all new and previously recorded sites and isolated artifact occurrences, are recorded using GPS equipment. Exceptions to this fieldwork procedure include historic site locations identified from 1951 aerial photographs that are situated in low-probability areas for prehistoric sites (see discussion of Archaeological Sensitivity Zones in SRARP 1989). At these locations, STPs are excavated to just below the plowzone (usually between 20 - 40 cmbs). The reduced depth of STPs on historic sites is justified because late-period historic sites generally lack thick, stratified deposits (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:29-31). The soil from the STPs is sifted through 0.25-in. wire mesh, and artifacts are collected and bagged by provenience.

SU Log No. 3193 – Proposed Saltstone Disposal Unit 6 Dewatering

This Site Use Permit, issued on September 14, 2015, proposed the filling of Saltstone Disposal Unit 6 with processed well water to complete a hydrostatic test of the structure (Figure I-2). After testing of the unit is completed, the water will be discharged over the course of 5 to 14 days throughout an area 248 acres in extent. Water will discharge from a temporary drainage culvert, which will allow runoff to fan out to avoid soil erosion, and ultimately drain into a natural stream bed. Review of the SRARP database showed five previously recorded sites (38AK428, 38AK429, 38AK430, 38AK433, and 38AK993) in the project area. Upon further review of SRARP records, site 38AK433 only contained one prehistoric chert flake and, as such, is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Sites 38AK429 and 38AK430 were surveyed in 1986, and neither site is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP due to a low density of artifacts, absence of diagnostics, and lack of subsurface integrity. Sites 38AK428 and 38AK993 are considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. These sites are situated on elevated landforms away from the discharge area and will not be affected adversely by the proposed activity. Fieldwork survey consisted of 8 STPs (6 positive) excavated along 2 transects, resulting in the location of 1 previously recorded site (38AK993). Site delineation consisted of 64 STPs (26 positive), and 2 1 x 1 m test units. This site is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Consultation with the project engineer determined that the site would not be affected adversely by water discharge activity, as it is situated on an elevated landform well above the predicted water level. The runoff water will ultimately drain across lower areas around the site and empty into a natural stream bed. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3195 – Proposed Meyers Branch Project Plan

This Site Use Permit, issued on September 28, 2015, proposed treatments in Timber Compartments 40 and 82 involving 306 acres subjected to either clearcutting and regeneration, thinning, controlled burning, herbicide application, or road maintenance to improve forest health and habitat for native species (Figure I-3 to Figure I-5). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR1089) located in the project area. Fieldwork was conducted in timber stands that were slated for clearcutting and mechanical planting activities and involved a total 40 STPs (1 positive). These efforts resulted in the relocation of site 38BR1089. After reviewing the 1951 aerial photographs, two locations were noted that could potentially contain historic components. These areas were further tested on a 30-m grid, and two new sites (38BR1368 and 38BR1370) were identified. None of the three sites are considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP due to poor site integrity as a result of early Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) demolition activities. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

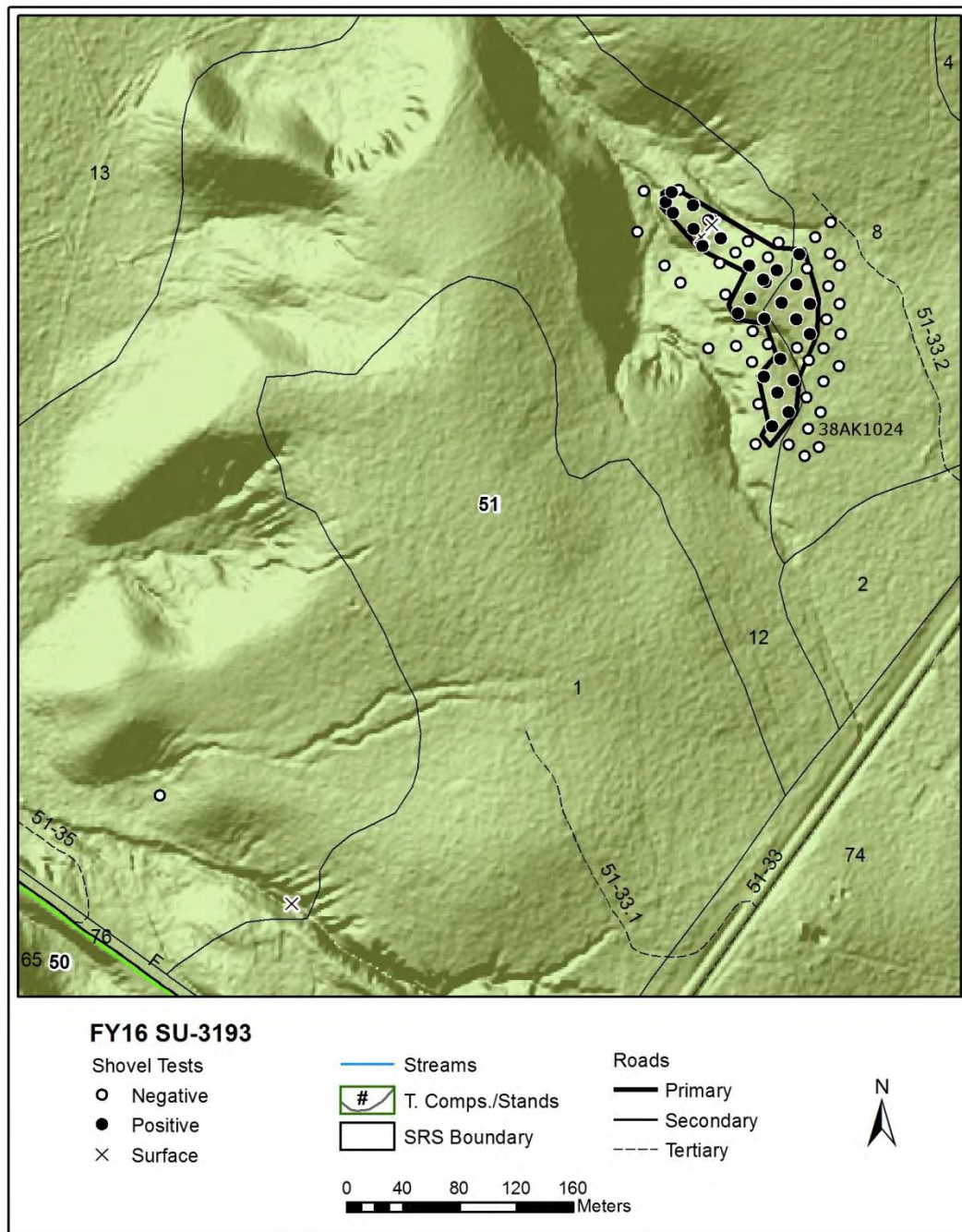


Figure I-2. SU Log No. 3193 survey area.

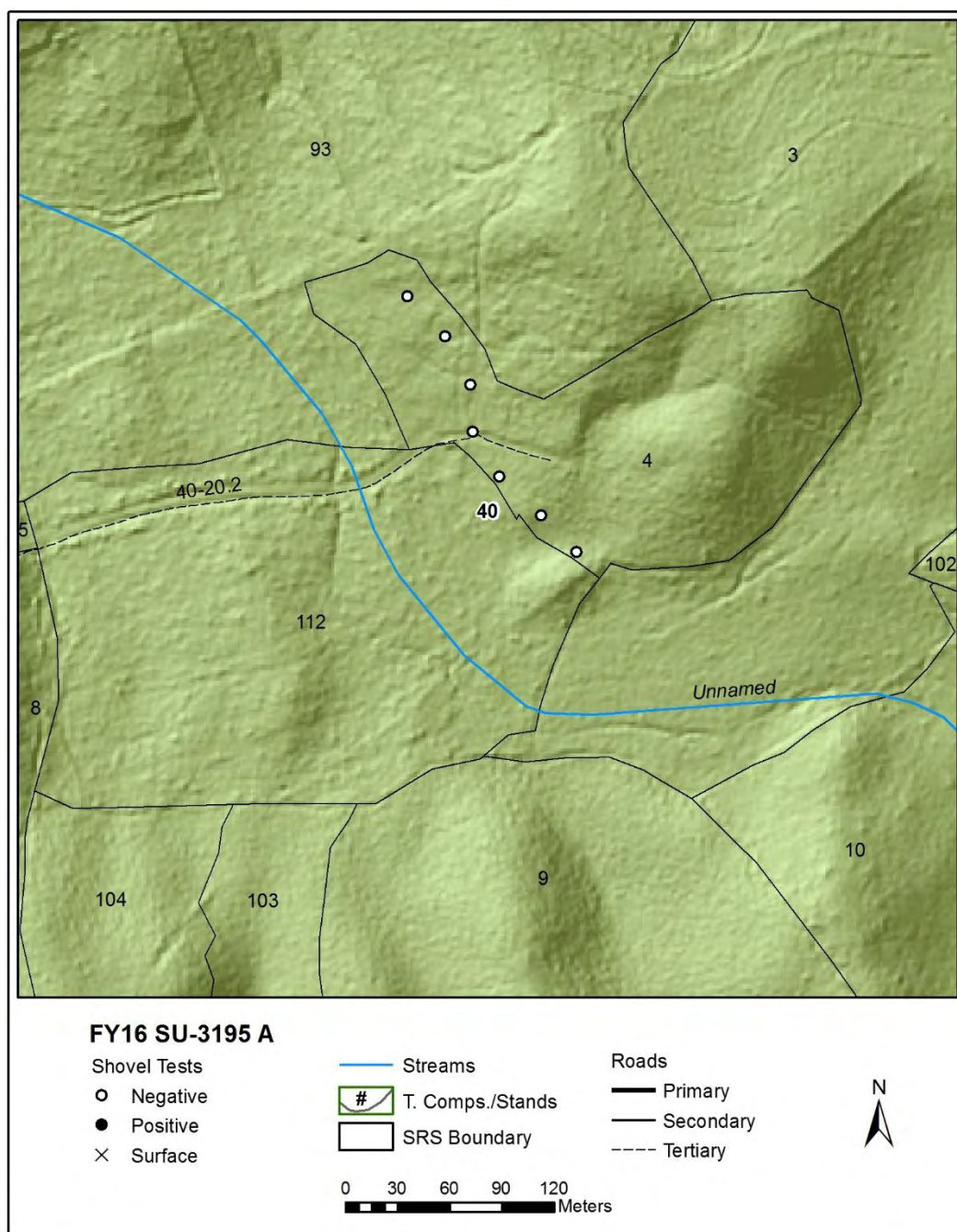


Figure I-3. SU Log No. 3195 survey area.

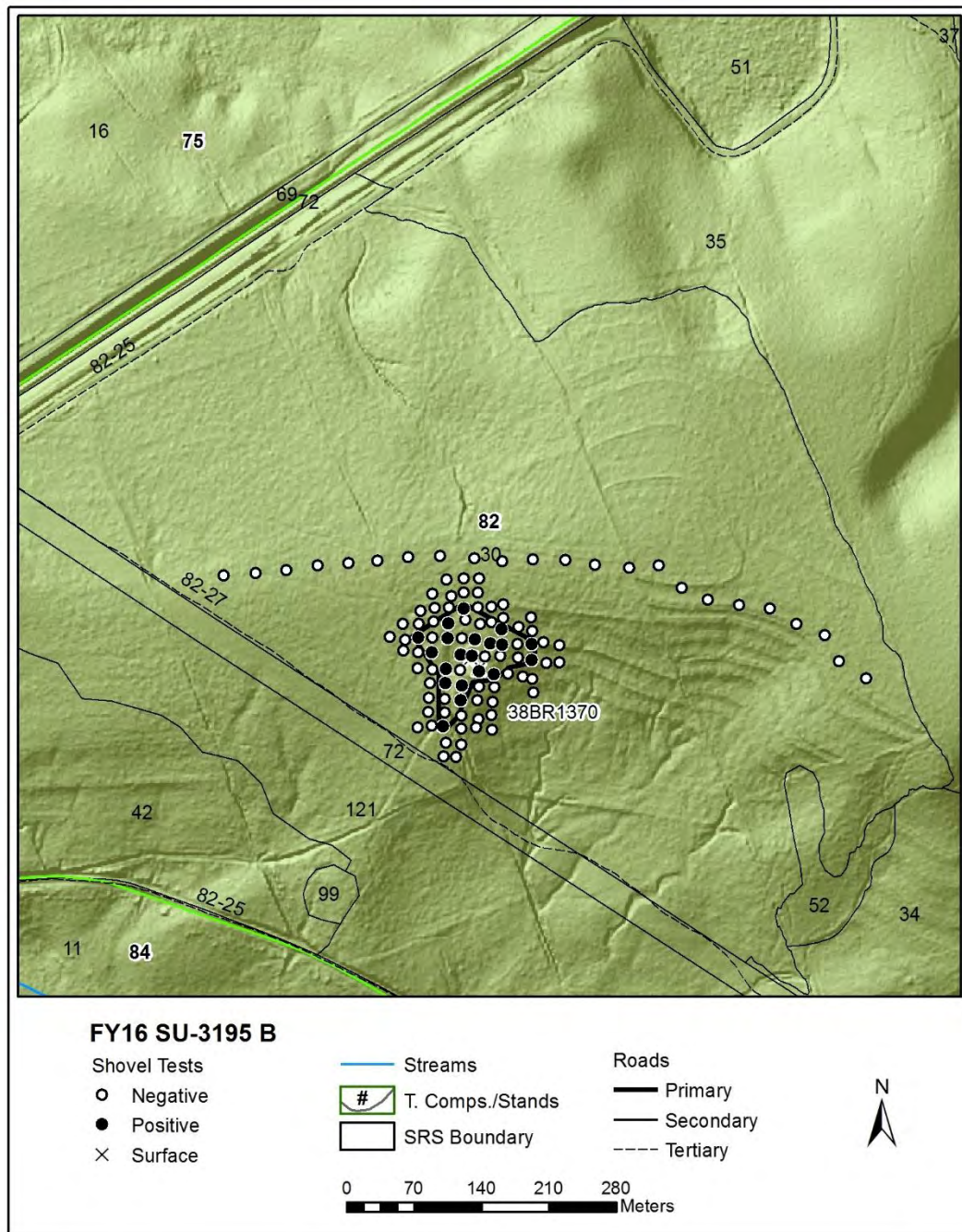


Figure I-4. SU Log No. 3195 survey area continued.

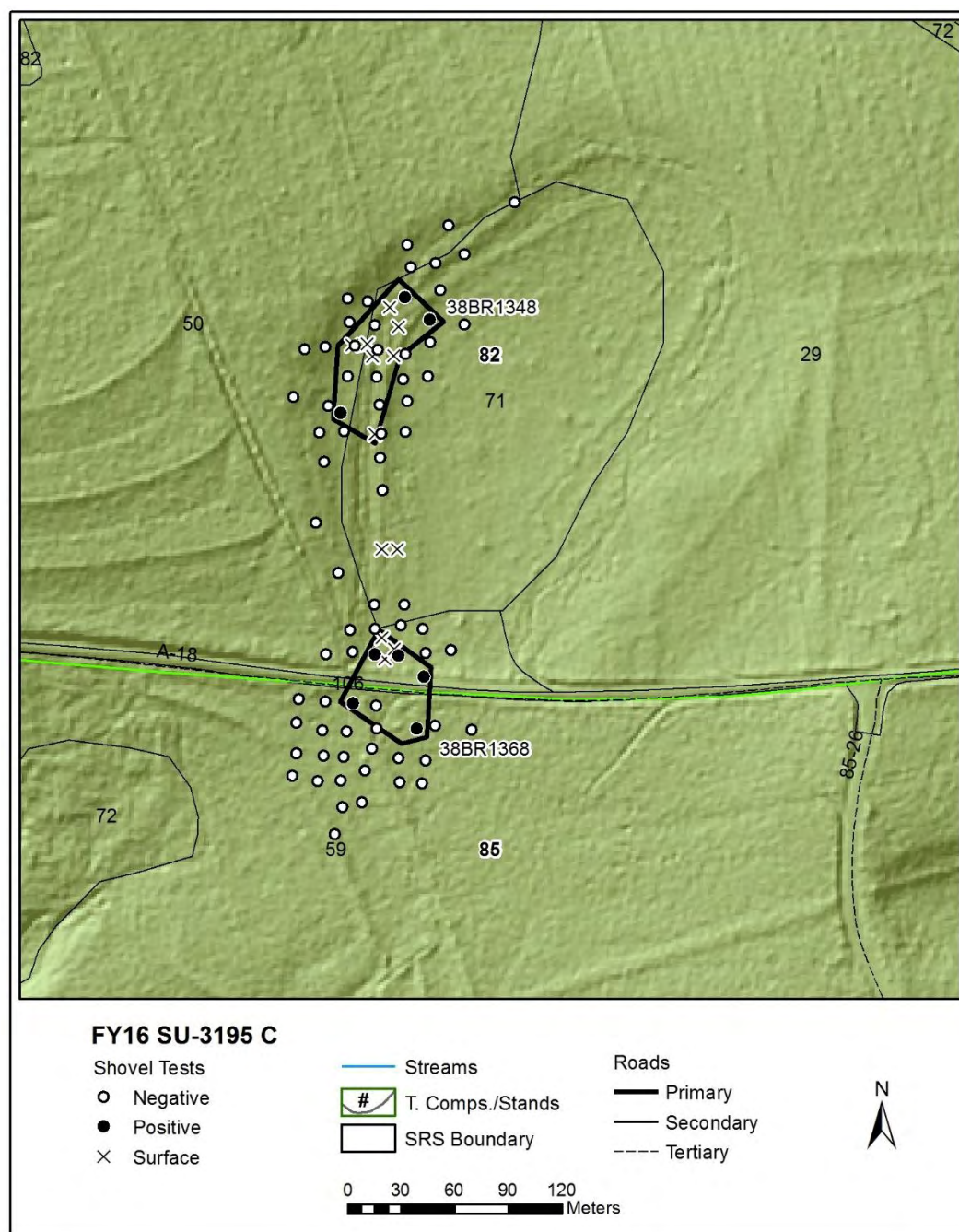


Figure I-5. SU Log No. 3195 survey area continued.

SU Log No. 3196 – Proposed Advanced Tactical Training Facility (ATTA)

This Site Use Permit, issued October 1, 2015, requested an additional 590 acres of land around ATTA as an extension to the firing range safe zone buffer (Figure I-6). As there are no proposed land-altering activities involved in this project, there will be no direct impact to any cultural resources in the project area. Review of the SRARP database showed five previously recorded sites (38BR720, 38BR952, 38BR953, 38BR954, and 38BR1160) in the project area. These were slated for further testing as the proposed project, while not directly affecting the sites, would restrict access to them whenever the firing range is active.

Fieldwork consisted of revisits to 38BR953 and 38BR954 to fully delineate their boundaries. Only nondiagnostic artifacts were recovered at both sites. Although sites 38BR720, 38BR952, and 38BR1160 were not revisited due to restricted access to the project area because of firing range activity, they will be fully delineated as access permits in the coming fiscal year. After reviewing the 1951 aerial photographs, one additional location was noted that could potentially contain historic components. A reconnaissance of the area revealed bricks located on the surface, and this newly discovered site was assigned 38BR1371. Due to the sparse nature of artifacts, lack of diagnostics, and poor site integrity, sites 38BR953, 38BR954, and 38BR1371 are considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3207 – Proposal Installation of New Monitoring Wells and Buffer Zones

This Site Use Permit, issued on October 29, 2015, proposed the installation eight new monitoring wells (Figure I-7 to Figure I-10). Each pair of wells will require a 100-ft. diameter buffer zone. The areas will be covered with gravel, but no tree removal is necessary. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project areas. Fieldwork consisted of two shovel tests excavated at each well location for a total of 8 STPs (1 positive). These survey efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of one new site (38AK1025). This site is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP due to poor site integrity, sparseness of artifacts, and lack of diagnostics. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3208 – Proposed Understory Species Responses to Hardwood Control Treatments during Restoration of Longleaf Pine Savannas Study

This permit for Site Use, issued on November 11, 2015, proposed a study of understory species responses to hardwood control treatments during longleaf pine restoration (Figure I-11 to Figure I-14). Proposed ground-disturbing activities will involve clearcutting and mechanical planting activities. Review of the SRARP predictive model revealed that the project area is restricted to low probability areas for prehistoric resources. The SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a single transect of 13 STPs (0 positive). Following a review of the project area on 1951 aerial photographs, a pedestrian survey resulted in the location

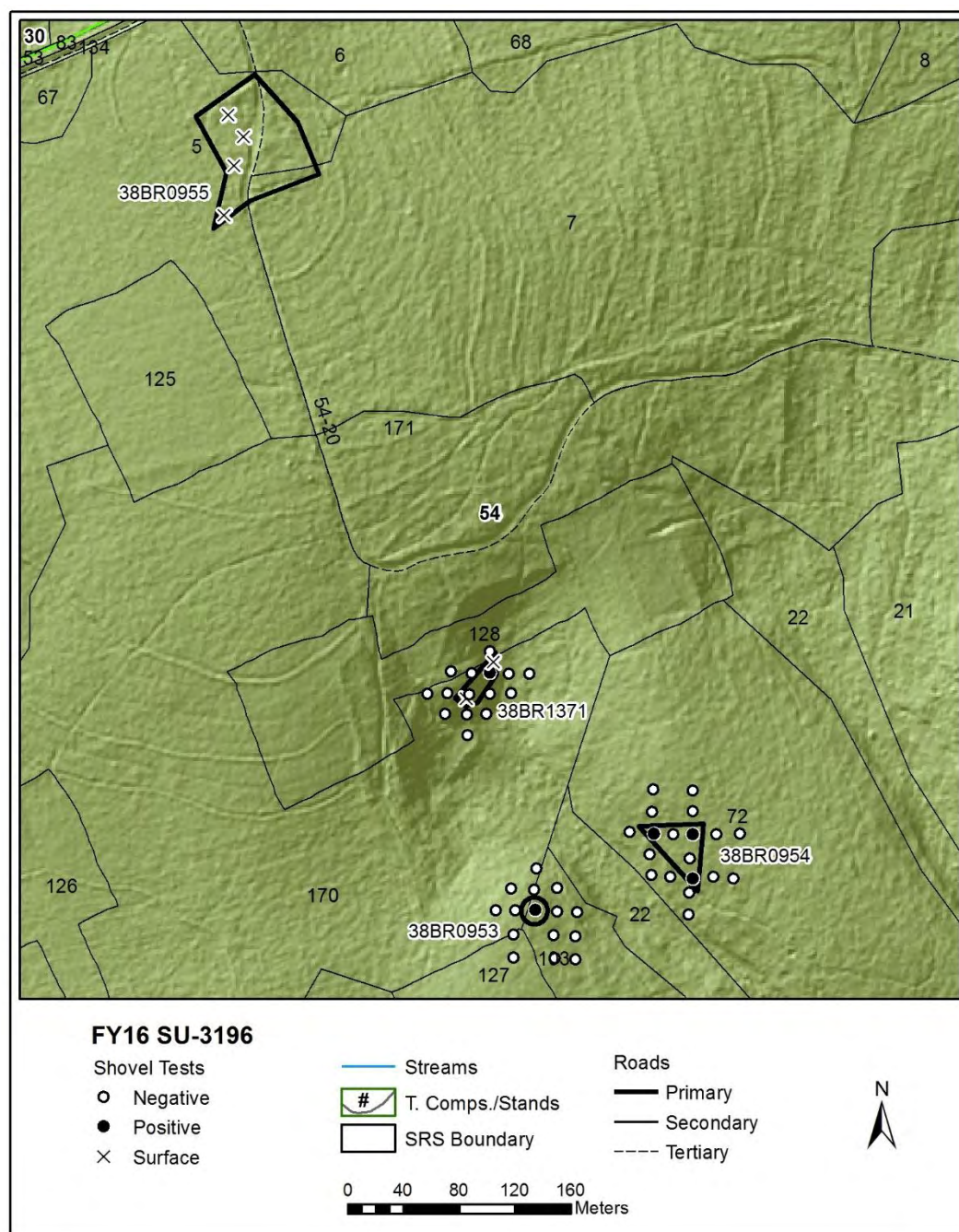


Figure I-6. SU Log No. 3196 survey area.

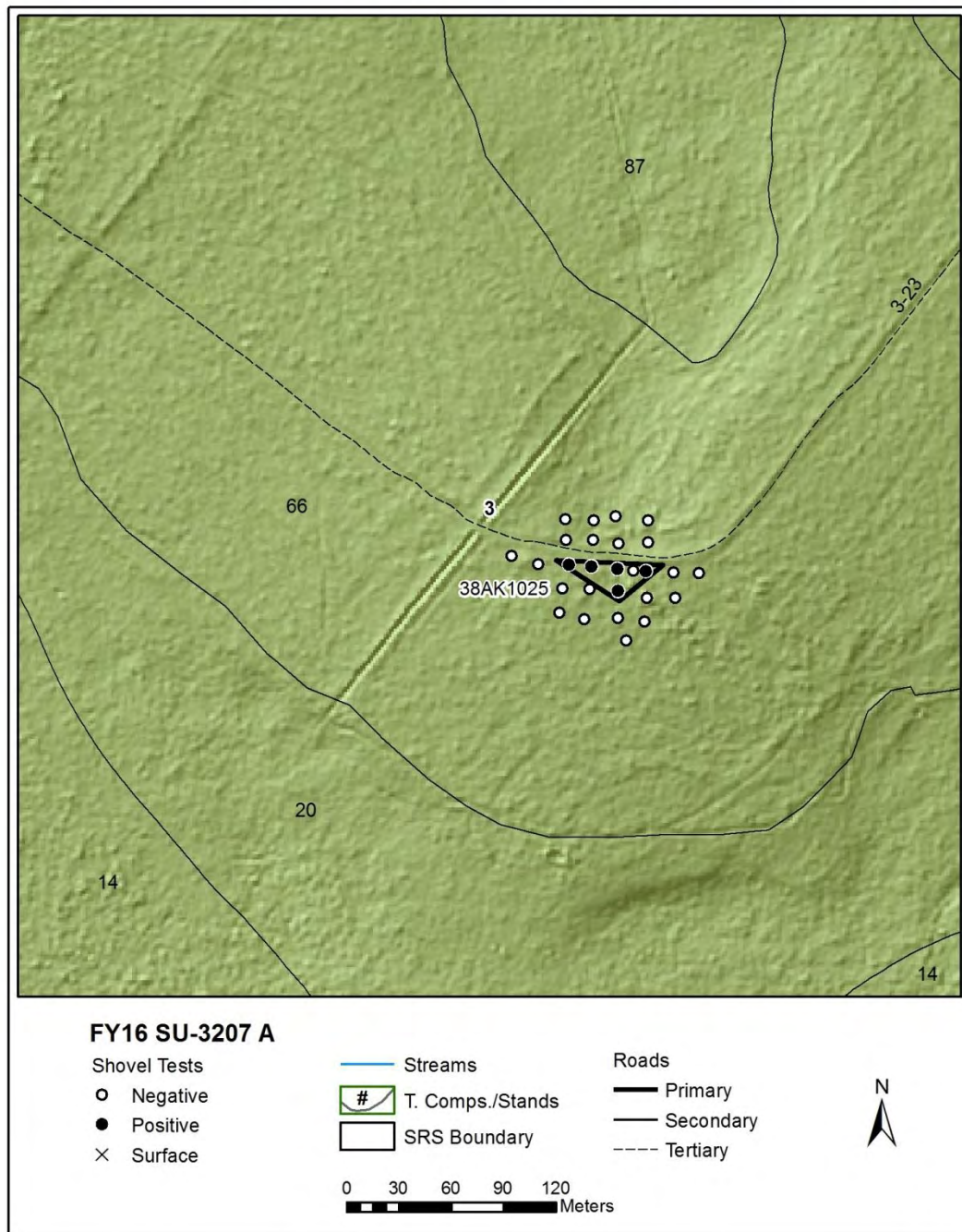


Figure I-7. SU Log No. 3207 survey area.

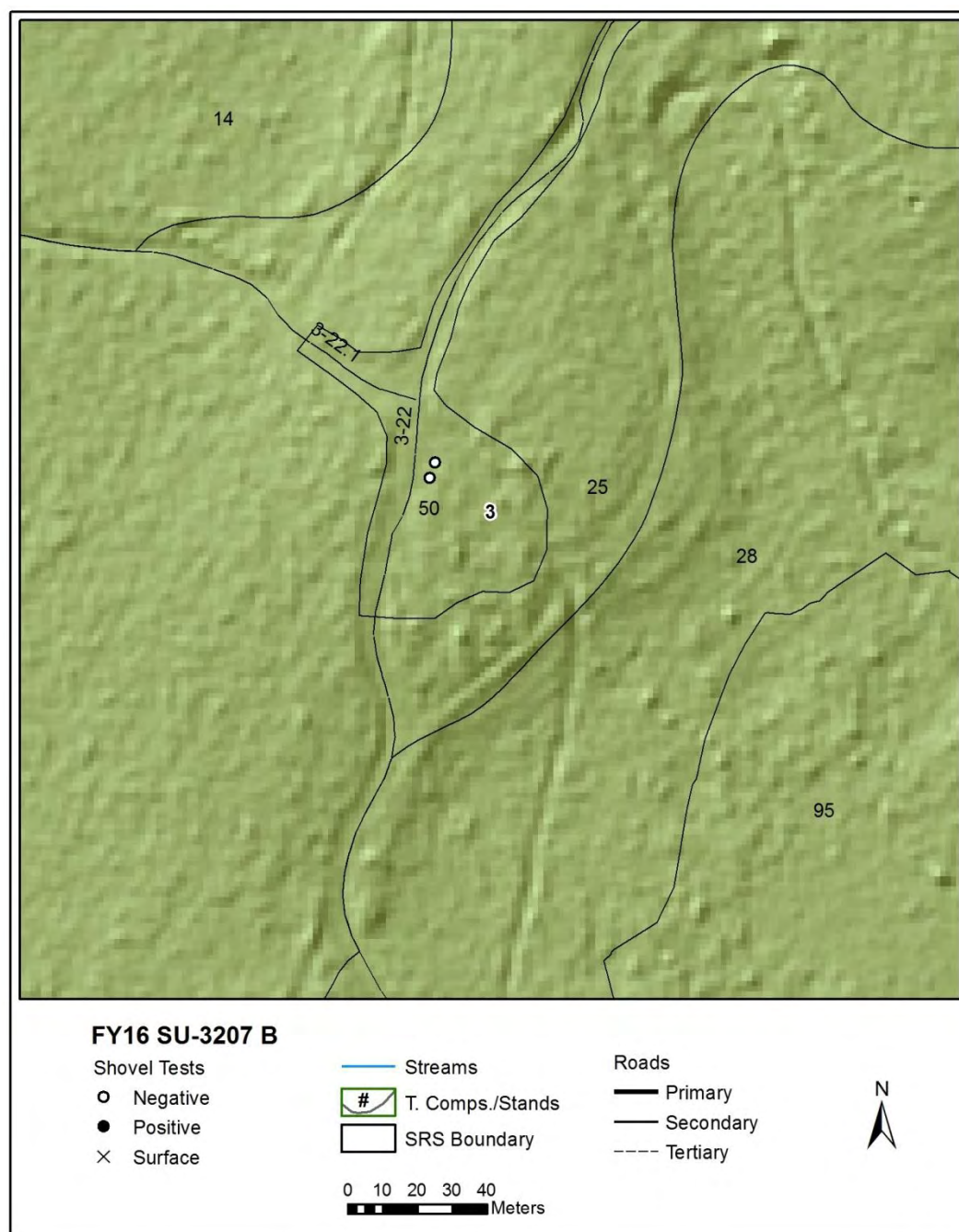


Figure I-8. SU Log No. 3207 survey area continued.

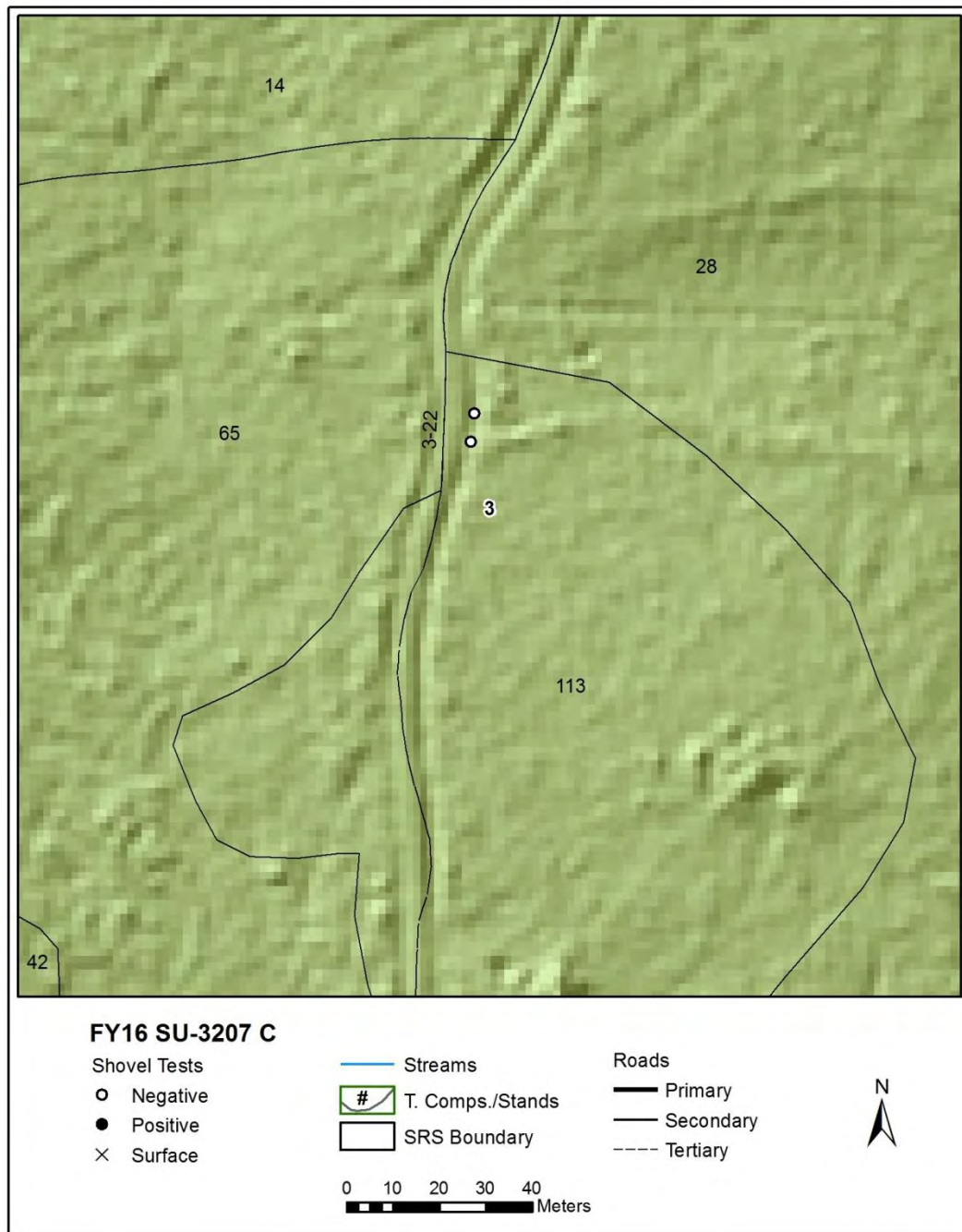


Figure I-9. SU Log No. 3207 survey area continued.

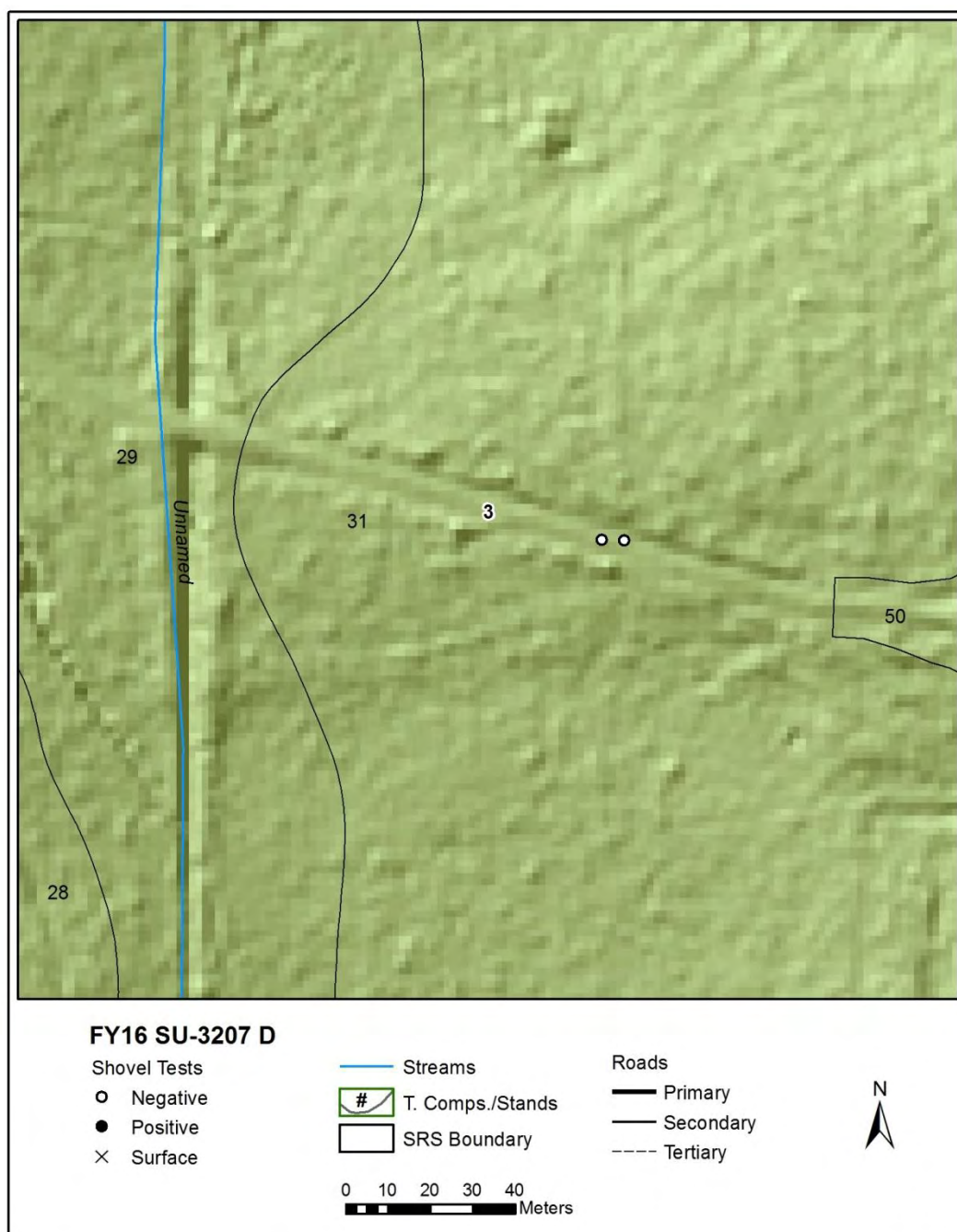


Figure I-10. SU Log No. 3207 survey area continued.

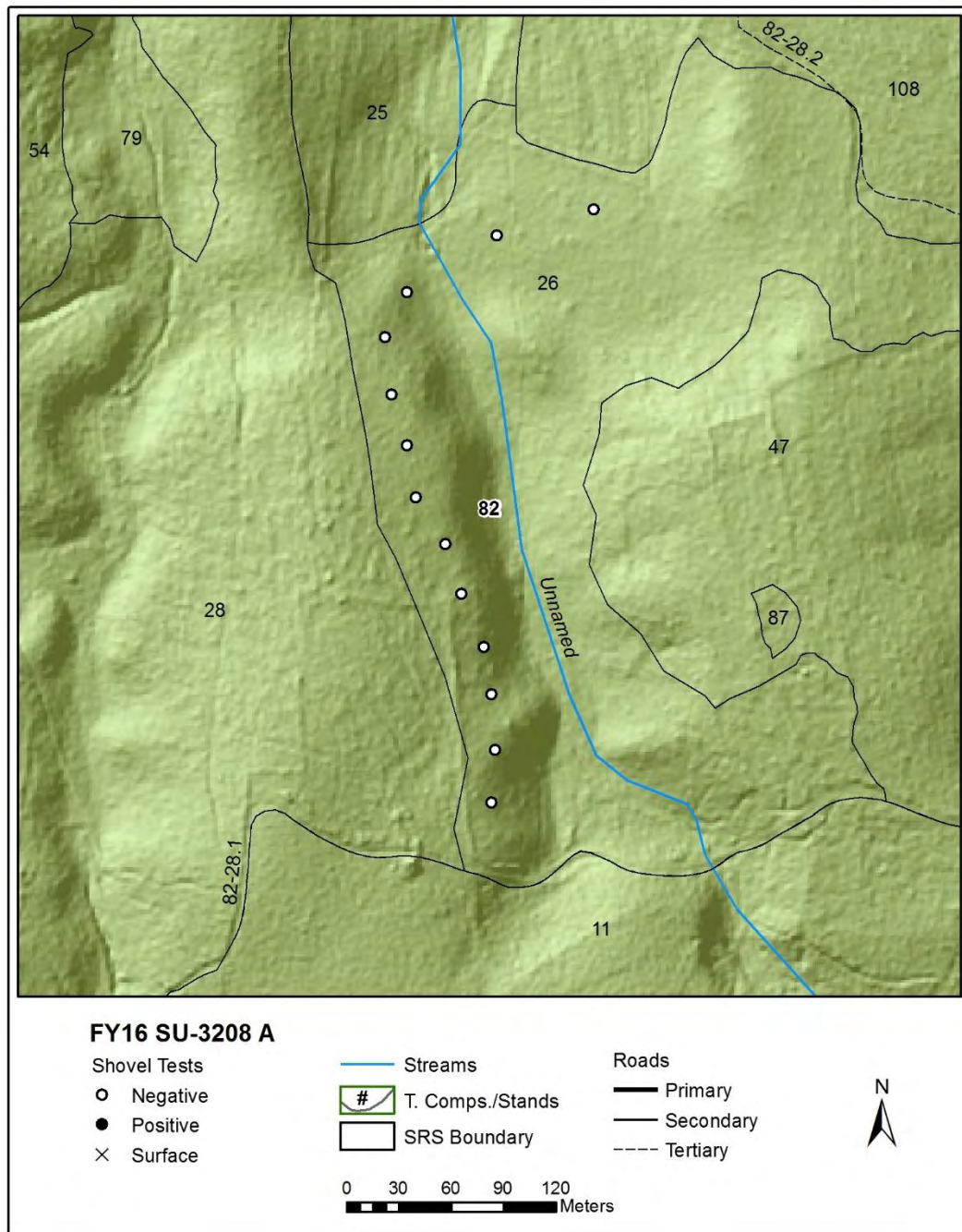


Figure I-11. SU Log No. 3208 survey area.

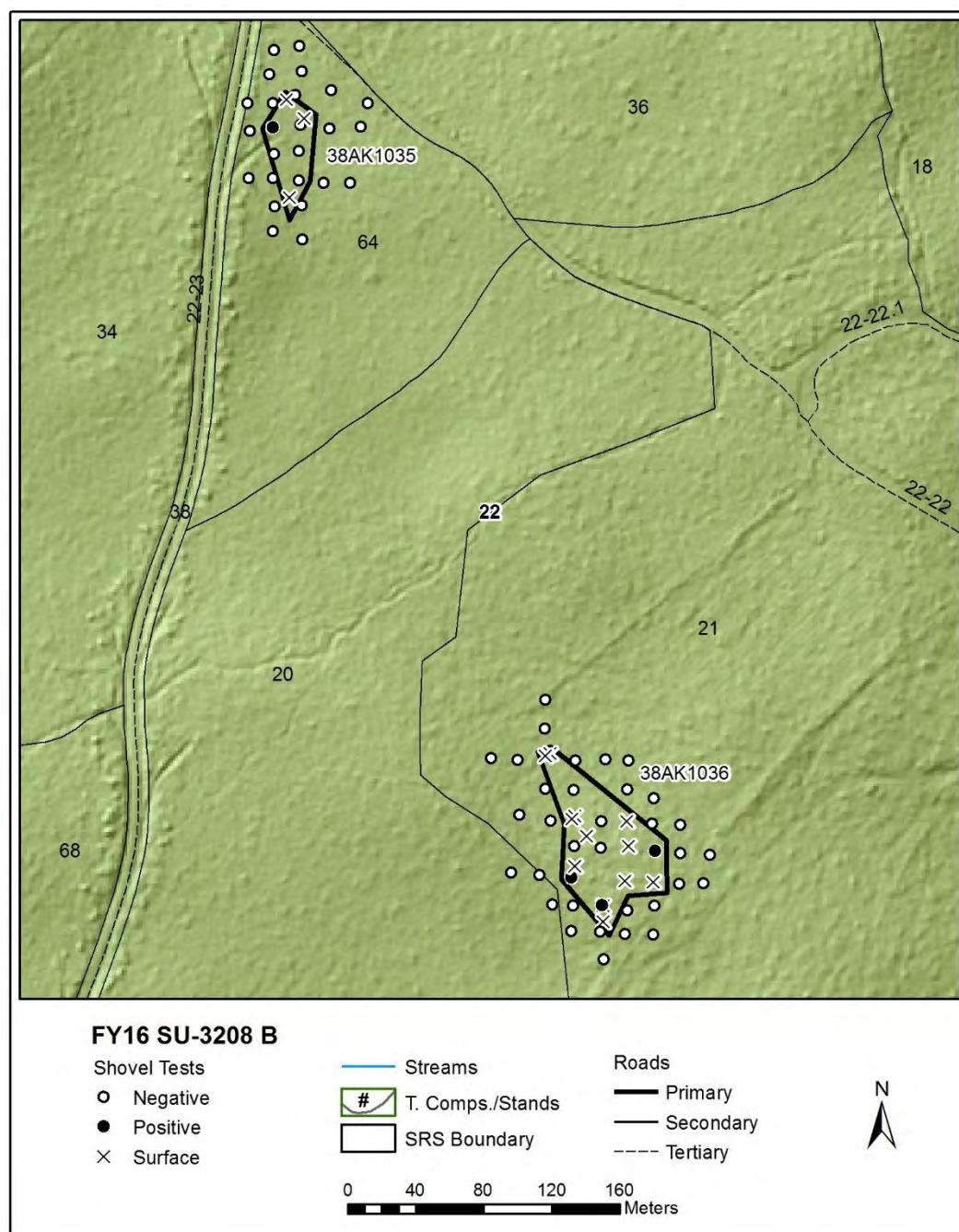


Figure I-12. SU Log No 3208 survey area continued.

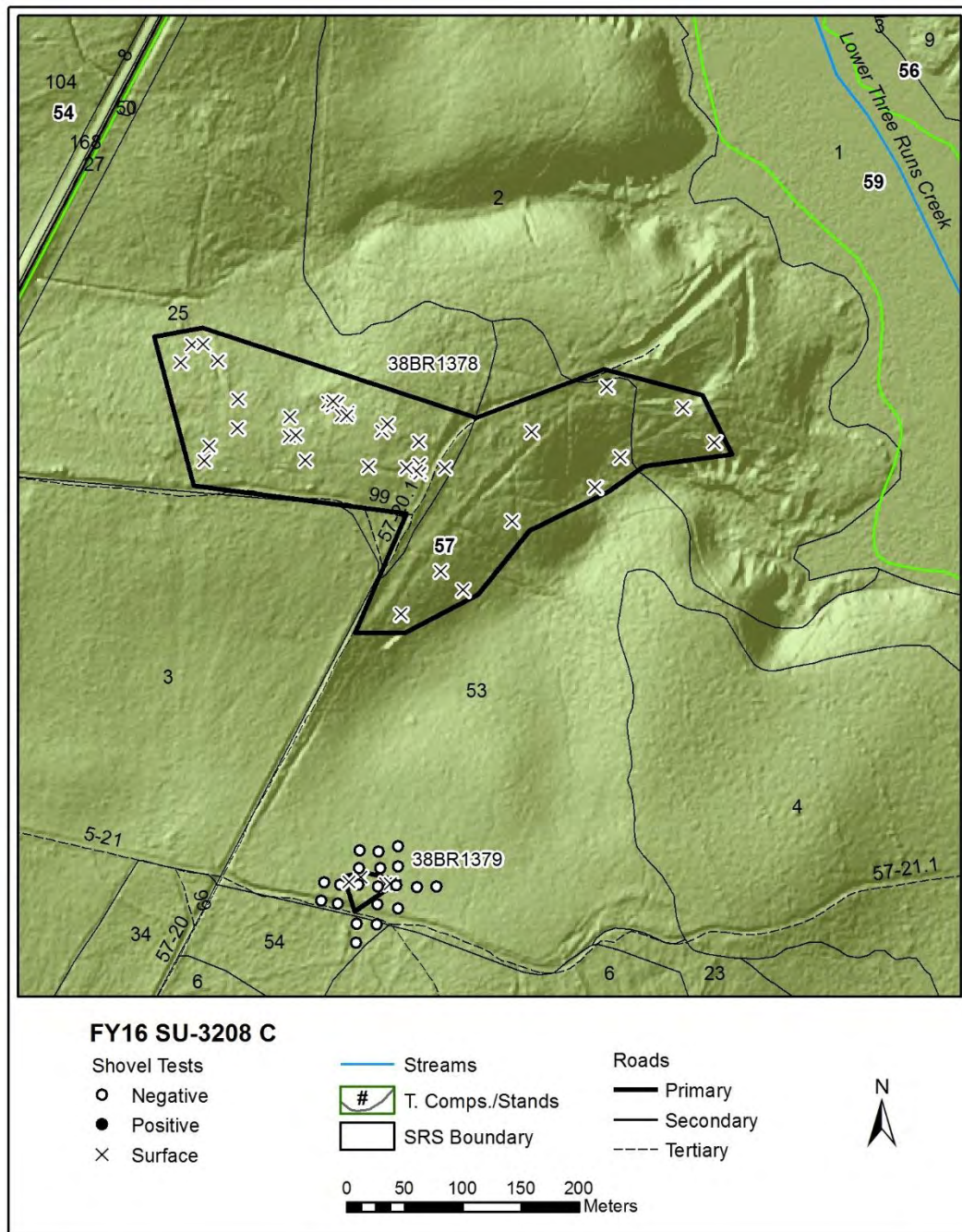


Figure I-13. SU Log No. 3208 survey area continued.

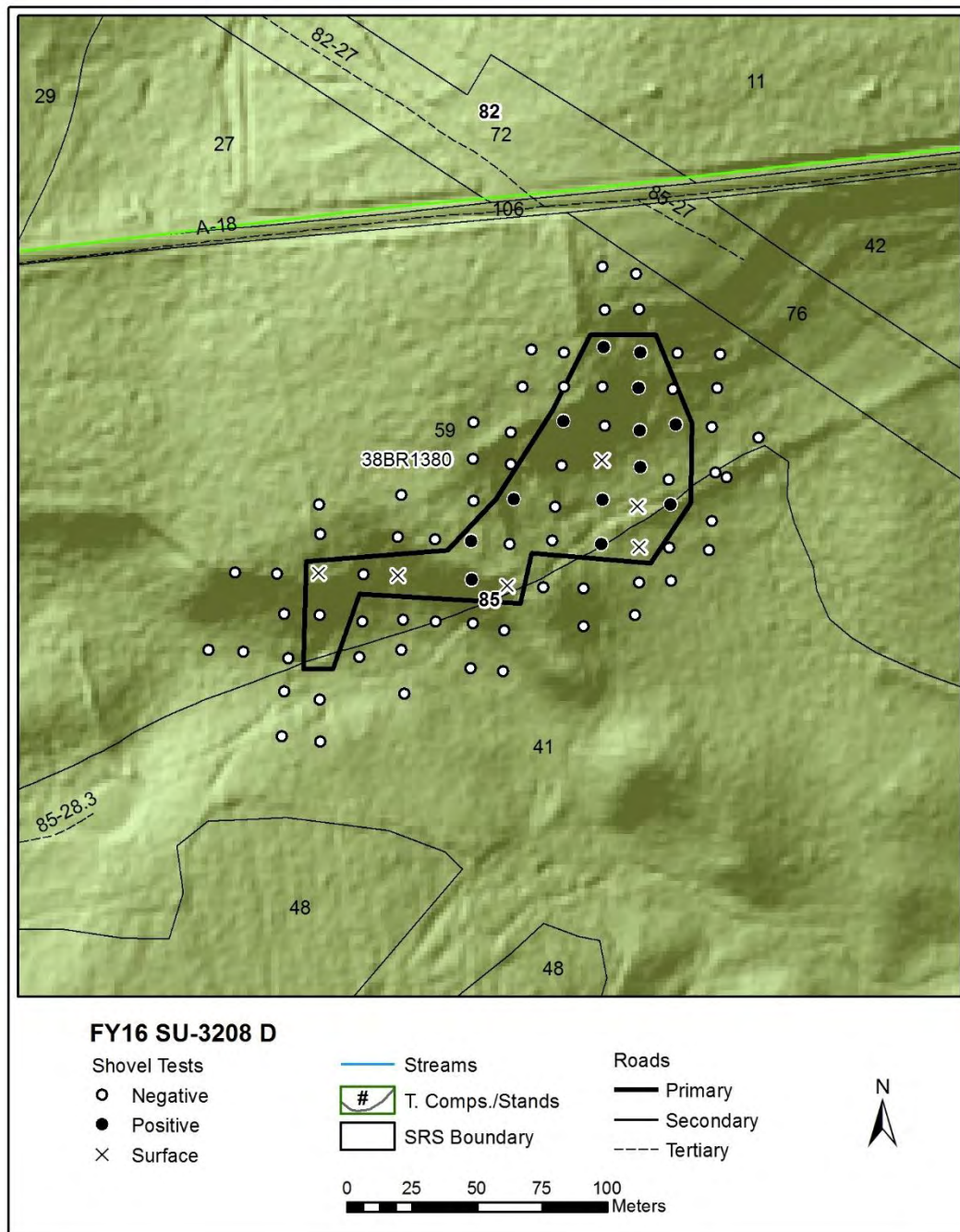


Figure I-14. SU Log No. 3208 survey area continued.

of four new sites (38AK1035, 38AK1036, 38BR1379, and 38BR1380). All four sites are 20th-century homeplaces that were heavily disturbed during early AEC demolition activities. None of these are considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3209 – Proposed Installation of an Irrigation Well for Skinface Pond on Crackerneck WMA

This Site Use Permit, issued on November 9, 2015, by the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR), proposed the drilling of an irrigation well into the Black River aquifer (150 ft. below ground surface), as well as the installation of piping to establish a permanent water supply for Skinface Pond (Figure I-15). This early 20th-century dam and pond is located on an unnamed rank 2 stream in the Upper Three Runs watershed, and irrigation piping is needed to carry water from the well to maintain the pond's water level. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the proposed project area; however, the presence of a large structure was noted in the 1951 aerial photograph of the project area. A surface reconnaissance of this area revealed structural features, including brick piers and brick foundations (one with a possible brick firepit built into it). Land acquisition parcel documents from 1951 disclosed that the area was a fishing camp that belonged to the Leigh Banana Case Company (a factory and mill village operating on the SRS from ca. 1925 to 1951). This 20th-century site was assigned 38AK1033, and it is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. As such, the site will be avoided completely during all SCDNR Site Use activities. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3211 – Quantify the Contributions of Insects to Wood Decomposition Study

This Site Use Permit, issued on November 30, 2015, proposed the installation of wooden posts to support deer fencing to protect six separate 4 x 4 m study areas (Figure I-16 and Figure I-17). This project calls for a 6-m diameter circle buffer. Review of the SRARP database determined that no previously recorded sites are located within any of the six project areas. Fieldwork consisted of a single STP excavated at each of the proposed locations for a total of 4 STPs (0 positive). Two of the areas were not subjected to subsurface testing because they are located inside of a cesium contamination zone. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3214 – Proposed Attenuation-Based Sampling Fourmile Branch

This Site Use Permit, issued on December 15, 2015, proposed the installation of four groundwater monitoring wells (Figure I-18). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Three of the project areas are located in cesium contamination zones and were not tested. The remaining area was tested with 2 STPs (0 positive). As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.



Figure I-15. SU Log No. 3209 survey area

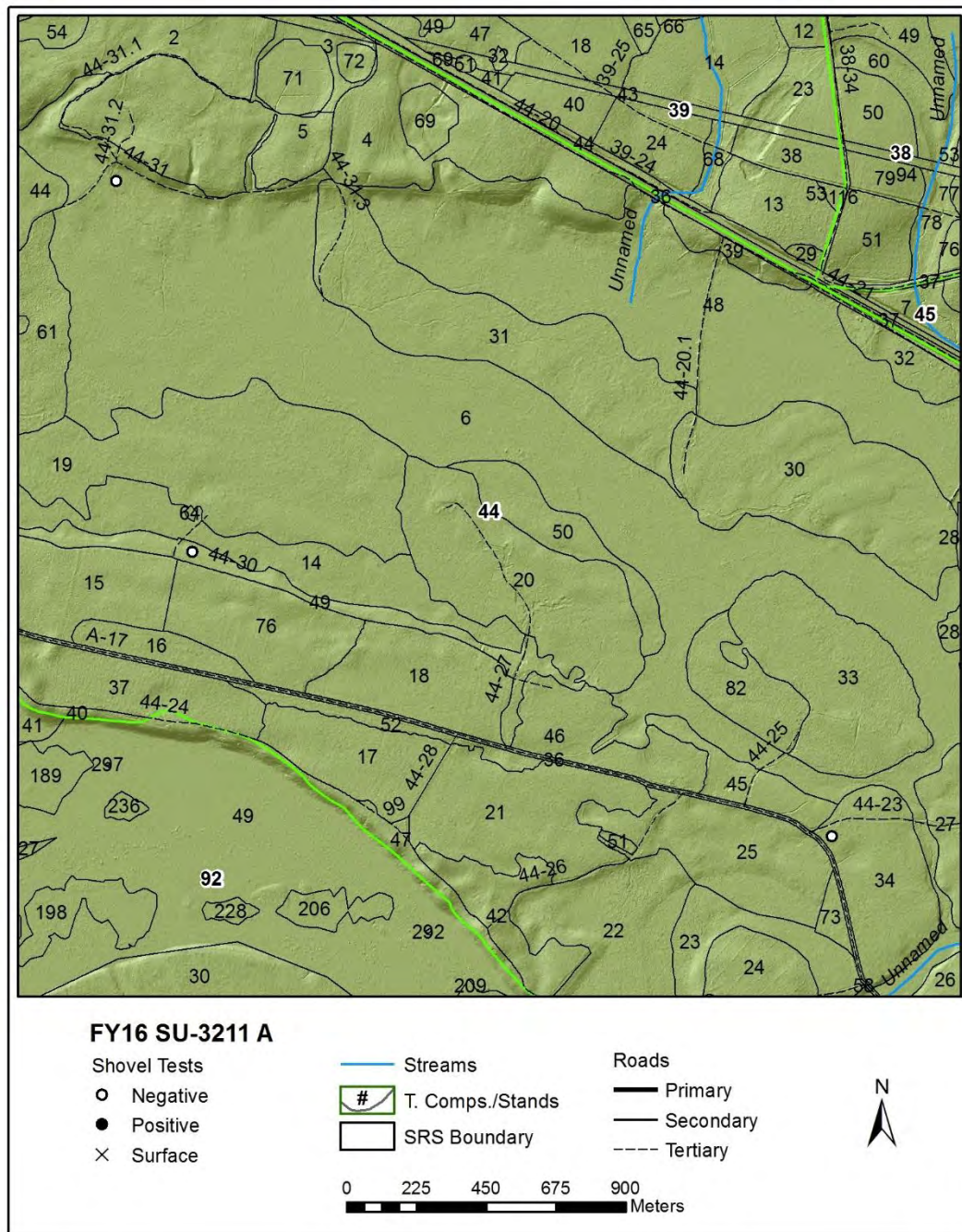
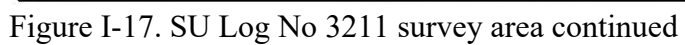


Figure I-16. SU Log No. 3211 survey area



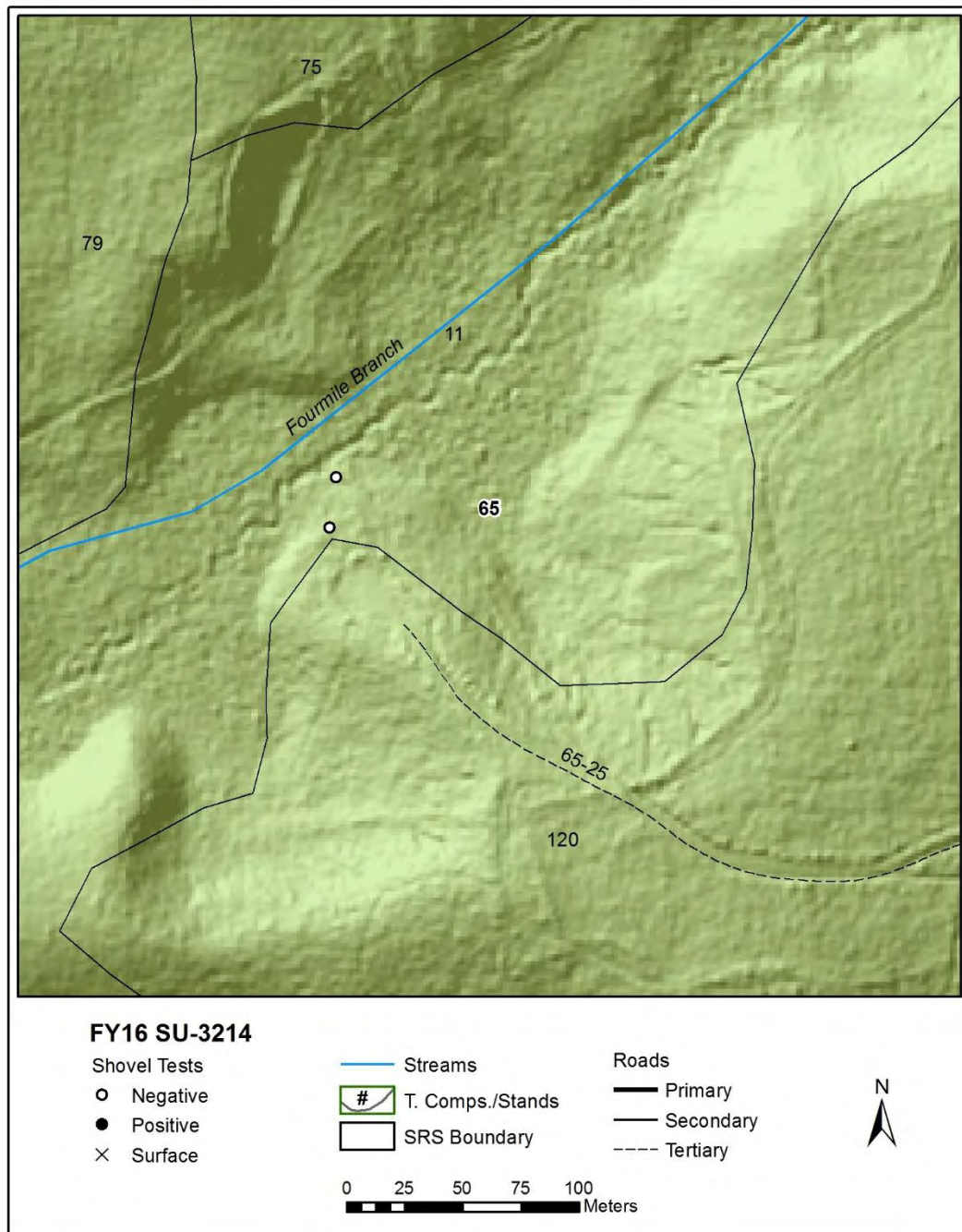


Figure I-18. SU Log No 3214 survey area.

SU Log No. 3219 – Proposed Amendment 3 to SU-13-14-0. Additional Land for (2) Additional Access Roads and (2) New Soil Borings

This Site Use Permit, issued on January 1, 2016, proposed the installation of two gravel access roads, each approximately 400 ft. in length, and two new soil borings (Figure I-19). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 41 STPs (0 positive) excavated along 9 transects. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3221 – Proposed Amendment 4 to SU-13-14-0. Additional Land Buffer for a Relocated Soil Boring

This Site Use Permit, issued on February 9, 2016, proposed a 100-ft. diameter land buffer for a soil boring. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Field reconnaissance showed the proposed project area had been heavily disturbed from past AEC construction activities in the 1950s, and no subsurface testing was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3237 – Assessment and Remediation Activities for the CMP Pits

This Site Use Permit, issued on May 10, 2016, proposed the installation of additional monitoring wells and access roads within the current footprint of Site Use 94-52-O. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. No subsurface testing was conducted for the proposed roads and one of the monitoring wells because of their proximity to a waste area contamination site. Field reconnaissance revealed that the other project areas were situated in previously disturbed areas, and no subsurface testing was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3238 – New Cellular Tower and Services near S & Z Areas

This Site Use Permit, issued on May 23, 2016, proposed construction of a cellular phone tower, communications equipment enclosure, fenced tower boundary, site telecom fiber optic cable and electrical power feed, as well as a laydown area for construction materials (Figure I-20). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38AK973) in the project area. The western section of the project area was previously surveyed in 2007 (SRARP 2007:25). Fieldwork consisted of 4 STPs (0 positive) excavated along a single transect in the portion of the project area that had not been subjected to previous subsurface inspection. The access extension used existing roadways that were disturbed from past AEC construction activities in the 1950s. These conditions precluded any archaeological survey. Site 38AK973 is not eligible for the NRHP. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

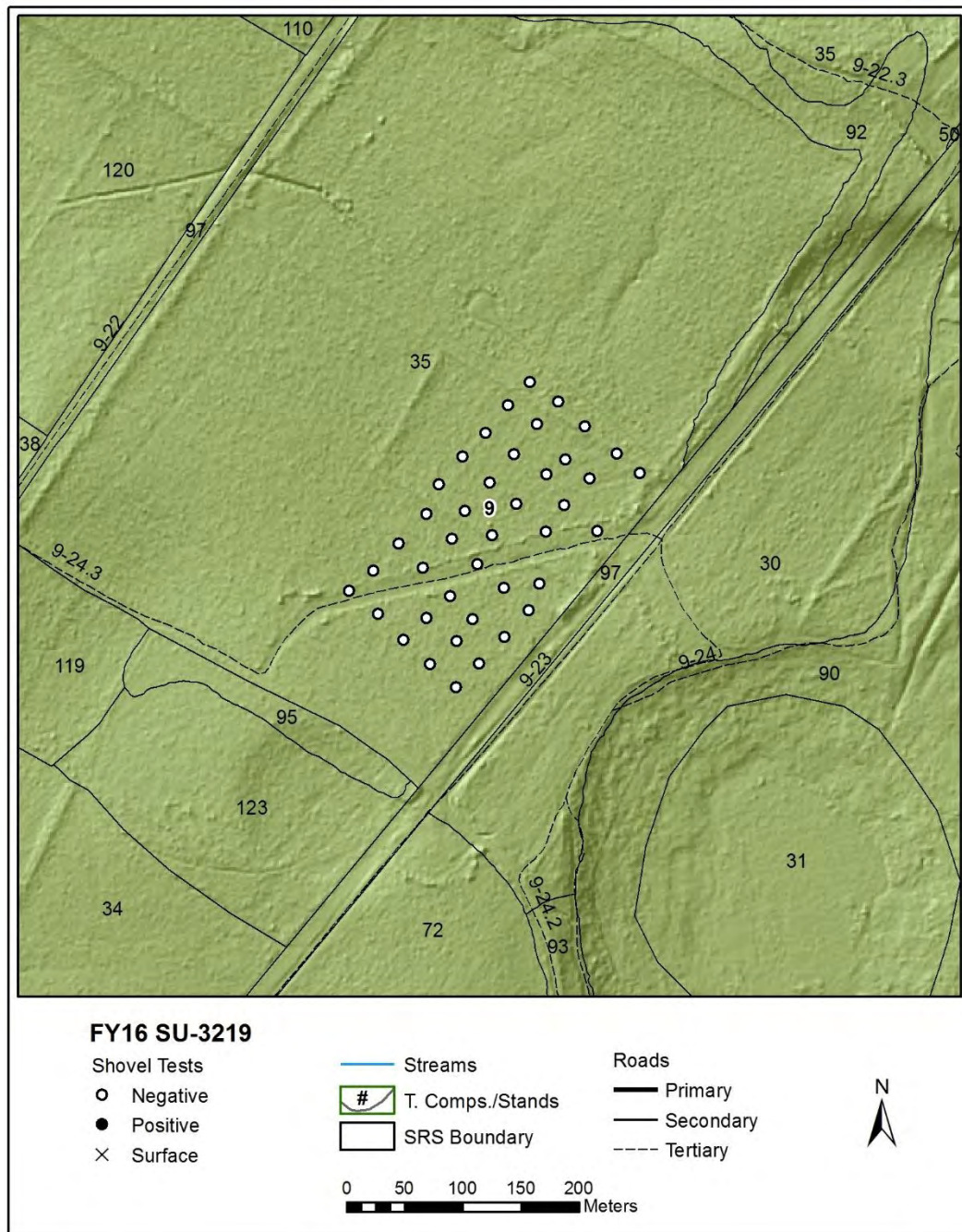


Figure I-19. SU Log No. 3219 survey area.

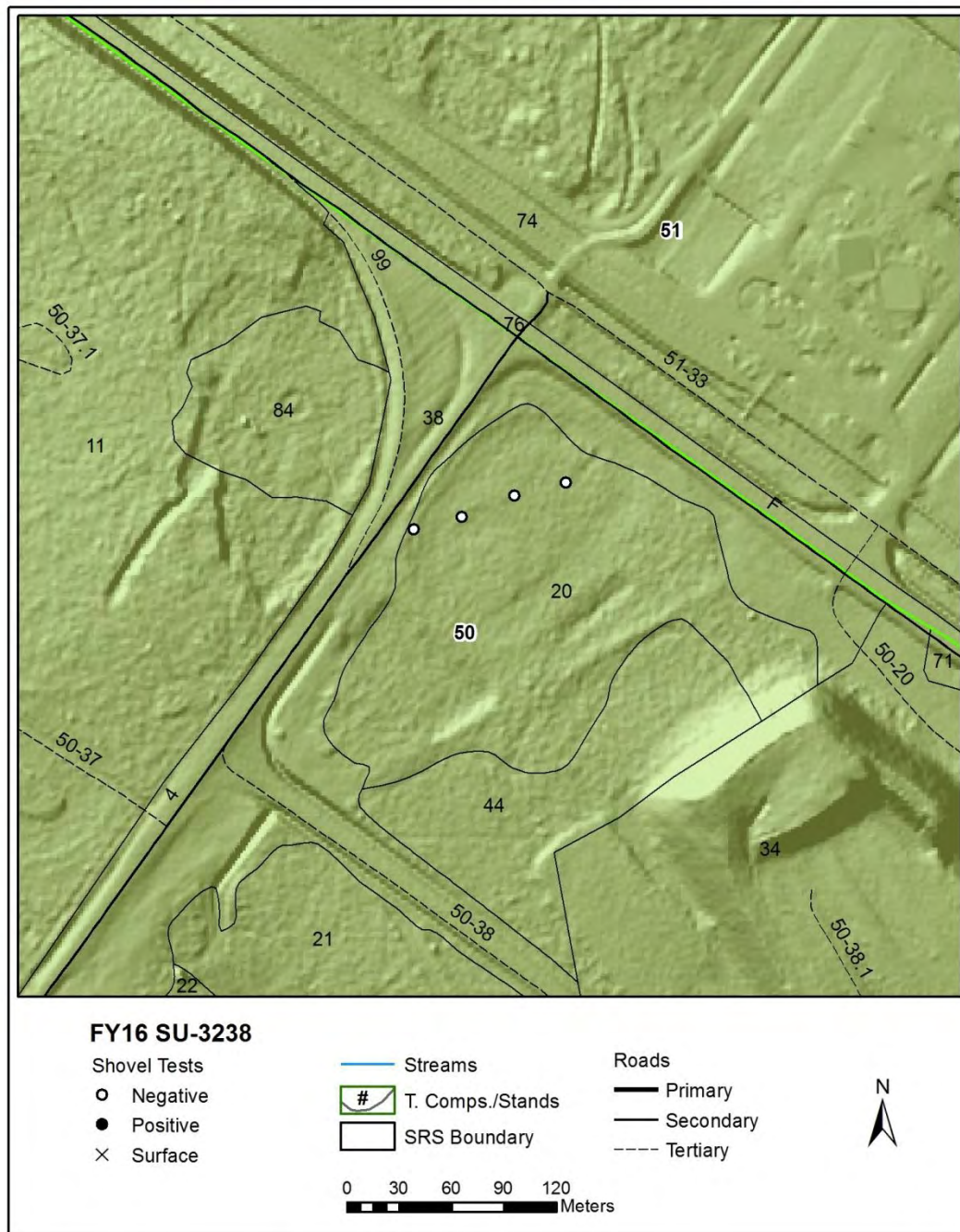


Figure I-20. SU Log No 3238 survey area.

SU Log No. 3248 – Proposed Modifications to 663-18G (Recirculation Well SSR-100)

This Site Use Permit, issued on July 18, 2016, is an amendment to SU-16-14-O to include additional land. These modifications include the installation of six new monitoring wells and the removal of existing trees and vegetation at the new well locations. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. A field inspection revealed subsoil clay at ground surface and signs of previous land disturbance—a condition requiring no archaeological survey. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3255 – Proposed Installation of Telecommunications Pedestal Support

This Site Use Permit, issued on August 8, 2016, requested repairs to a telecommunications system involving installation of a support pedestal with a 150 ft. buffer area (Figure I-21). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 3 STPs (0 positive) excavated along a single transect. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

SU Log No. 3256 – Proposed Stock Piling Rip Rap for Pond B Dam Repairs

This Site Use Permit, issued on August 16, 2016, proposed the stockpiling of 1,000 tons of riprap for repairs to Pond B dam. Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. The proposed area is directly adjacent to a cesium contamination area, and a field reconnaissance revealed previous disturbance from original construction of the dam. These conditions precluded any archaeological survey. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.



Figure I-21. SU Log No 3255 survey area.

Timber Compartment Survey

The United States Forest Service-Savannah River (USFS-SR) is the most extensive land user on the SRS, as this agency's primary function is one of research and forest management in support of silvicultural practices. Each year, the USFS-SR issues a list of Timber Compartment Prescriptions indicating those areas on the SRS where timber management activities are scheduled to occur. As a policy, the USFS-SR issues this list two to three years before the planned thinning or harvesting is scheduled. Employing these Prescriptions, the SRARP identifies areas that must be surveyed prior to forest management activities. Because of the lead-time provided by way of this process, the SRARP has the opportunity to locate and evaluate all resources within the area of proposed land use at least one year in advance of the Site Use Application request detailing all proposed timber management actions. Finally, all historic and prehistoric sites with potential research significance are avoided completely during harvesting activities.

The SRARP management reviews each Timber Compartment Prescription to determine the level of survey required for each Timber Stand slated for timbering. The review process involves determining the potential for archaeological resources in each Timber Stand. This is accomplished by applying the predictive locational model of site discovery developed by the SRARP for management of cultural resources on the SRS (SRARP 1989). Information from the SRS site files, previous survey records, and historic documentation are also incorporated into the review process to insure that all resources are located and that previous survey efforts are not duplicated.

This process does not apply to log decks, which are only planned days to weeks before timbering activities begin. SRARP staff review proposed log deck locations and conduct surveys as they are notified of their locations. Log deck locations are surveyed with a 30-m interval grid of shovel tests. The USFS-SR, in consultation with the SRARP, insures that all archaeological sites deemed significant for research potential are avoided in log deck placement. If avoidance is not possible, the SRARP consults with SCSHPO to formulate a mitigation plan for proposed impacts.

Surveys of Log Decks and Timber Stands were conducted in 17 Timber Compartments. These surveys involved 361 acres (21%) of the total survey area coverage in FY16. Table I-6 provides a listing by Timber Compartment of all sites investigated. The following summaries describe Timber Compartment projects and survey results during FY16.

Certain aspects of archaeological work are standard for all projects (SRARP 1989). Prior to fieldwork, a review of 1951 aerial photography is conducted to identify standing historic structures at the time of federal acquisition. The SRARP site files are consulted to identify previously recorded cultural resources. All STPs measure 35 x 35 cm and are excavated to a depth of at least 80 cmbs, unless a gravel or clay substratum is encountered. Upon completion of each survey project, point data for all STPs, all new and previously recorded sites, and isolated artifact occurrences are recorded using GPS equipment. Exceptions to this fieldwork procedure include historic site locations

Table I-6. Timber Compartment Prescription and Log Deck Surveys, FY16.

Project	Project Area Surveyed (acres)	Total Project STPs	New Sites	Site Revisits
Timber Comp. 8	146.34	131 (0 positive)		
Timber Comp. 18	4.25	44 (0 positive)		
Timber Comp. 30	1	16 (0 positive)	38BR1385	
Timber Comp. 31	10	151 (3 positive)	38AK1026	38AK219
			38AK1027	38AK385 (unsuccessful)
			38AK1028	38BR219 (unsuccessful)
			38AK1029	
			38AK1030	
			38AK1032	
			38AK1034	
			38AK1038	
			38AK1040	
			38BR1376	
			38BR1377	
Timber Comp. 38	11.25	183 (3 positive)	38BR1367	38BR280
Timber Comp. 43	5.5	86 (2 positive)	38BR1382	
			38BR1383	
Timber Comp. 45	67	210 (1 positive)	38BR1384	
Timber Comp. 51	10.25	160 (2 positive)	38AK1039	38AK699
			38BR1381	38BR1131
Timber Comp. 52	0.25	4 (1 positive)		38BR231
Timber Comp. 53	3.75	60 (0 positive)	38BR1374	38BR852
			38BR1375	
Timber Comp. 54	0.25	4 (0 positive)		
Timber Comp. 58	0.5	8 (0 positive)		
Timber Comp. 69	7.75	122 (0 positive)		
Timber Comp. 70	1.25	20 (0 positive)		
Timber Comp. 72	0.25	3 (0 positive)		
Timber Comp. 80	0.25	n/a	38BR1369	
Timber Comp. 86	91	14 (0 positive)		
Total 17	360.84	1,216 (12 positive)	21	6

identified from 1951 aerial photographs that are situated in low-probability areas for prehistoric sites (see discussion of Archaeological Sensitivity Zones in SRARP 1989). At these locations, STPs are excavated to just below the plowzone (usually between 20 - 40 cmbs). The reduced depth of STPs on historic sites is justified because late-period historic sites generally lack thick, stratified deposits (Cabak and Inkrot 1997:29-31). The soil from the STPs is sifted through 0.25-in. wire mesh, and artifacts are collected and bagged by provenience.

Timber Compartment 8

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment involved the subsurface inspection of 146.34 acres in Stands 31, 40, 64, 67, 78, 79, and 87, which are slated for clearcutting (Figure I-22 and Figure I-23). Review of the SRARP database indicated no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 131 STPs (0 positive) excavated along 7 transects. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 18

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment involved the subsurface inspection of 11 proposed Log Decks totaling 4.25 acres in Stands 21, 24, 25, 32, 41, 42, 43, 51, 62, and 81 (Figure I-24). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 44 STPs (0 positive) were excavated during this project. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 30

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment involved the subsurface inspection of four proposed Log Decks totaling one acre in Stands 23 and 47 (Figure I-25 to Figure I-27). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites located in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 16 STPs (0 positive) were excavated during this project. While completing survey for this project, a formal biface fragment was recovered as a surface find along the shoulder of the dirt road at the Log Deck area in Stand 13, which had been previously surveyed in FY15 (SRARP 2015). As such, the previously recorded isolated find (BR-OCC-325) was designated as a new site (38BR1385). Due to the sparse nature of cultural material recovered and poor site integrity, 38BR1385 is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 31

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment involved the subsurface inspection of 38 proposed Log Decks totaling 10 acres located in Stands 10, 18, 19, 25, 26, 34, 42, 44, 45, 54, 64, 68, 70, 74, 116, 120, 125, 131, and 133 (Figure I-25 and Figure I-26, and Figure I-28 to Figure I-36). Review of the SRARP database showed three previously documented sites (38AK219, 38AK385, and 38BR219) in the project area. Site 38AK219 was revisited to verify datum location and to verify the site boundary; however, no subsurface testing was conducted at this time due to access restrictions to the ATTA Firing Range. Sites 38AK385 and 38BR219 could not be relocated. All three sites are considered unevaluated at this time. Further attempts to relocate 38AK385 and 38BR219 through subsurface testing, along with a full delineation of 38AK219 will be

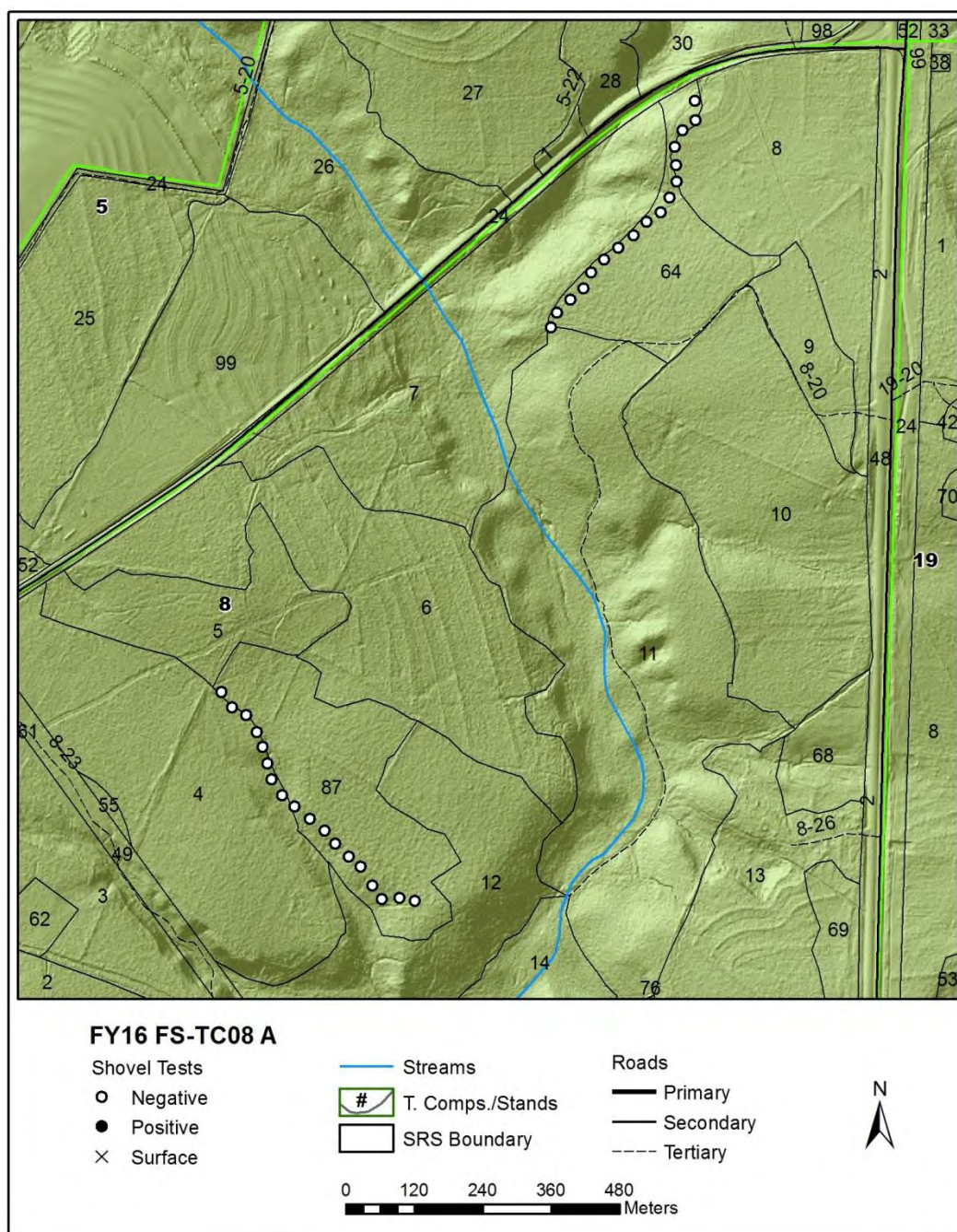


Figure I-22. Timber Compartment 8 survey area.

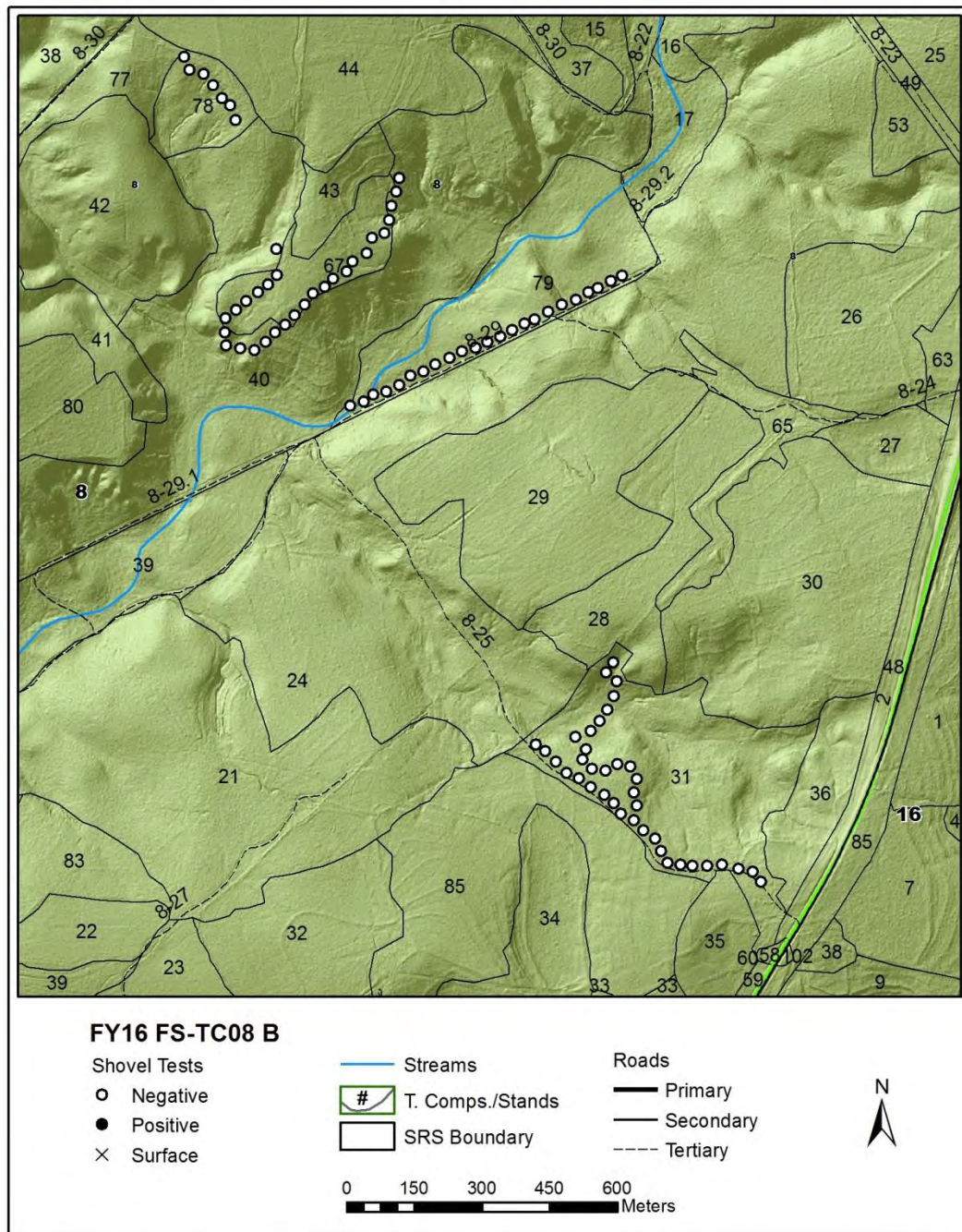


Figure I-23. Timber Compartment 8 survey area continued.

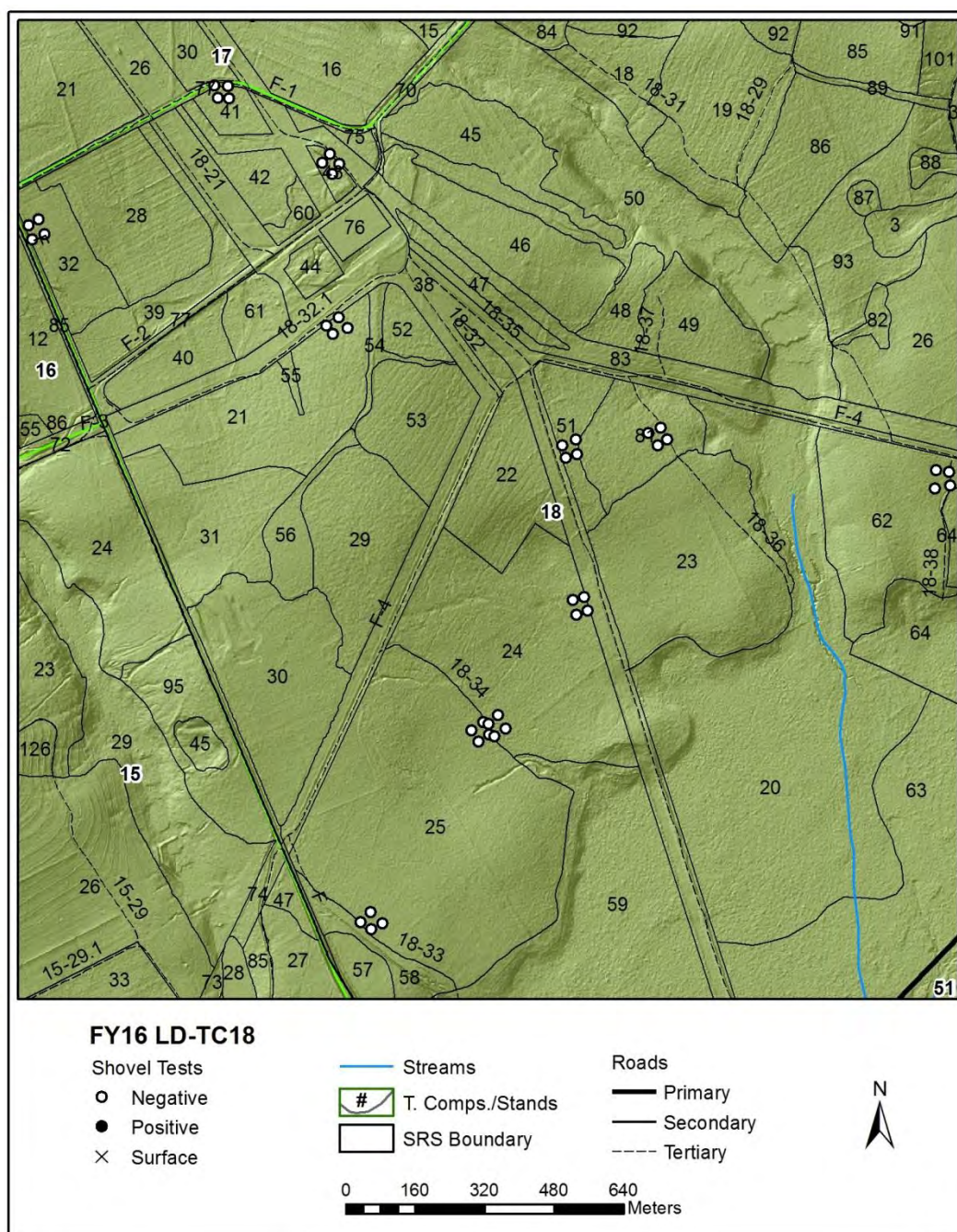


Figure I-24. Timber Compartment 18 survey area.

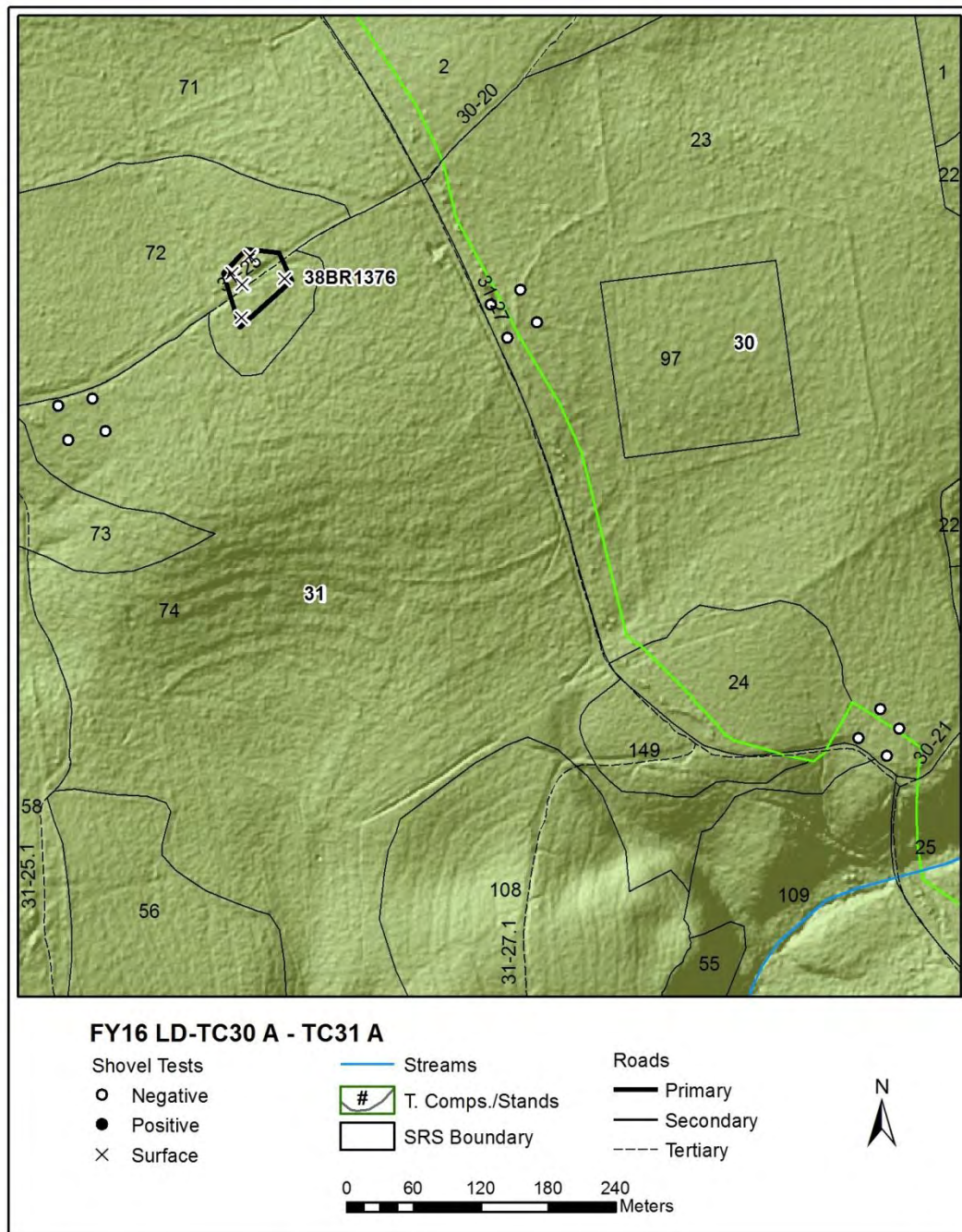


Figure I-25. Timber Compartment 30 and 31 survey areas.

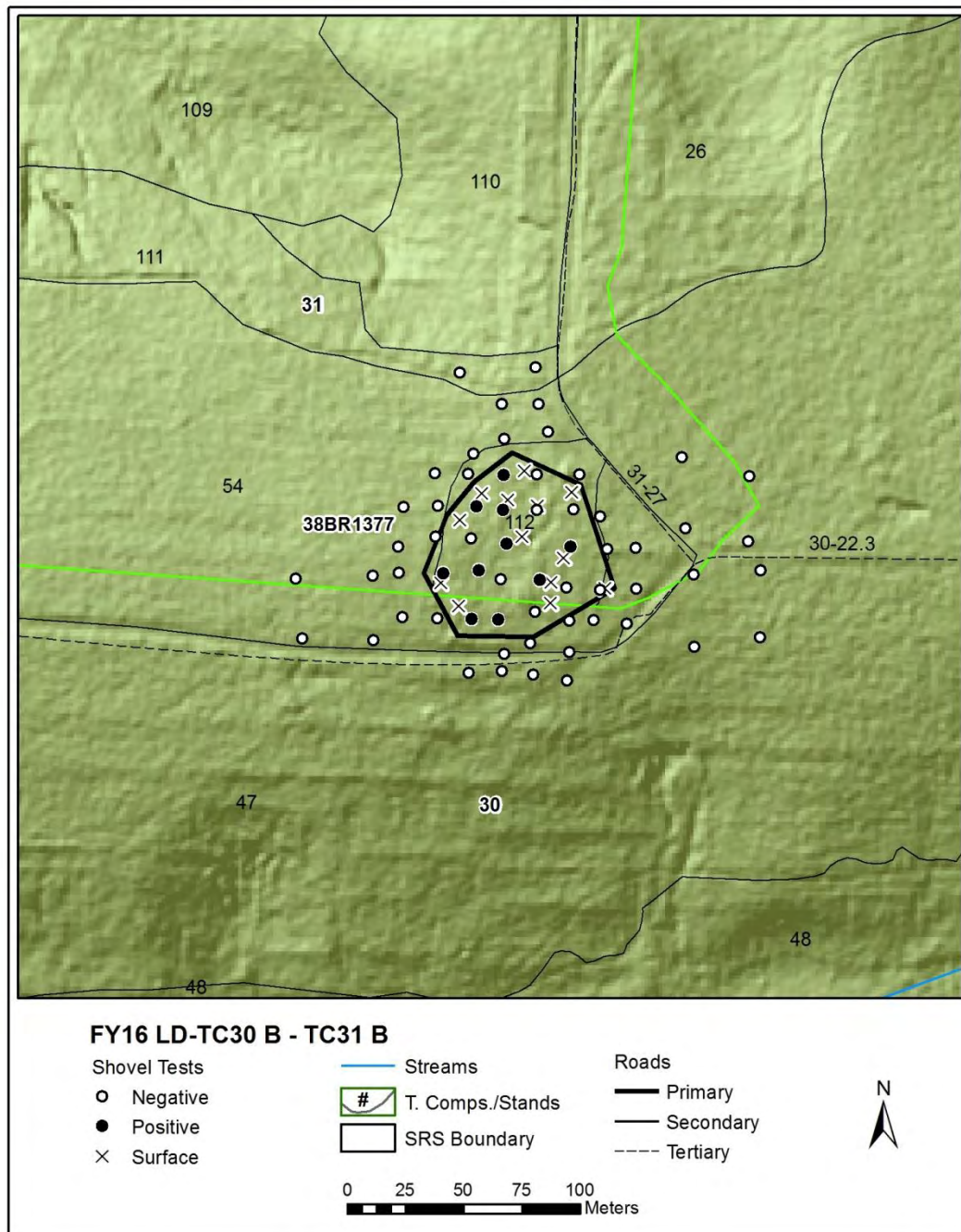


Figure I-26. Timber Compartment 30 and 31 survey areas.

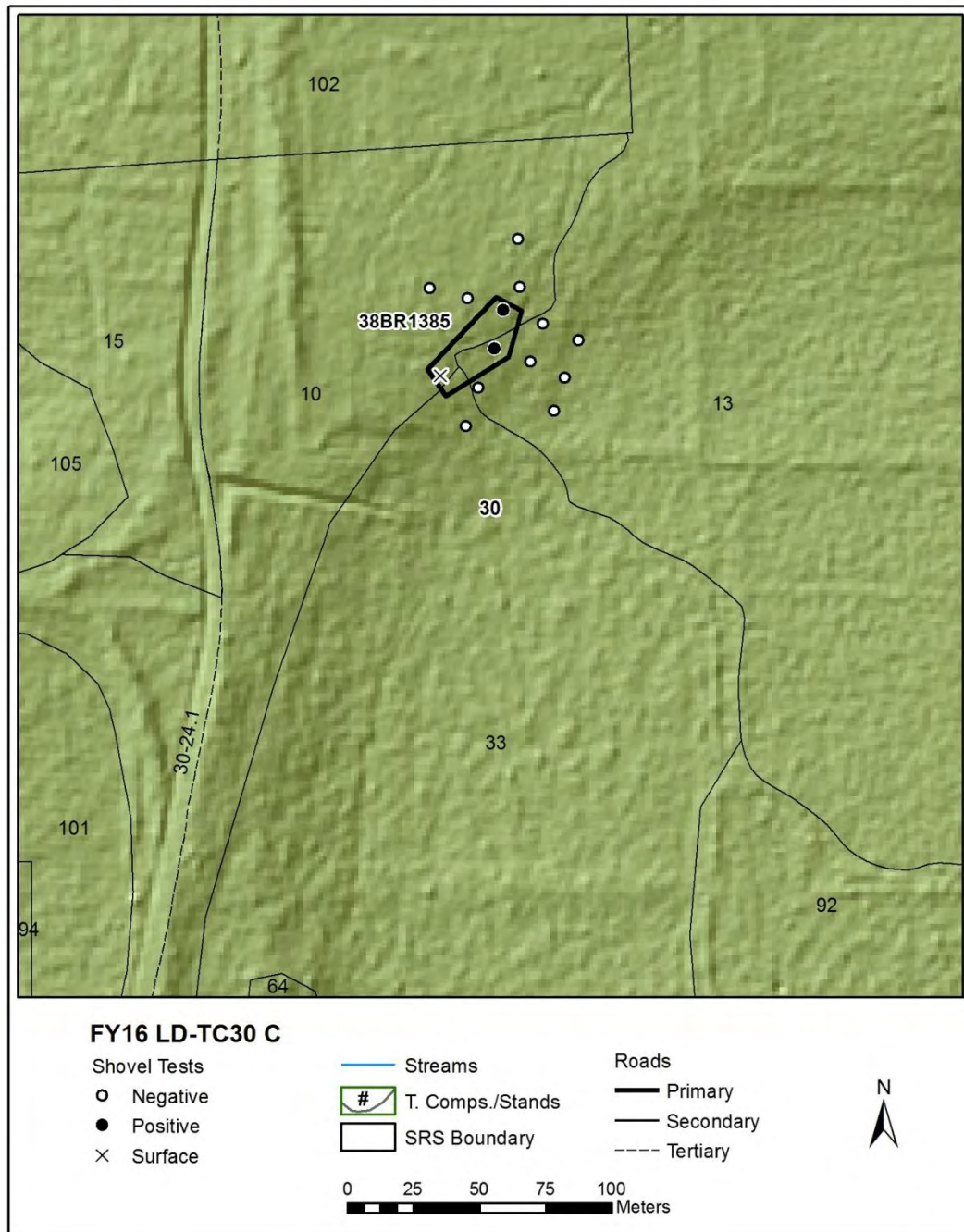


Figure I-27. Timber Compartment 30 survey area continued (along with TC 31 survey area).

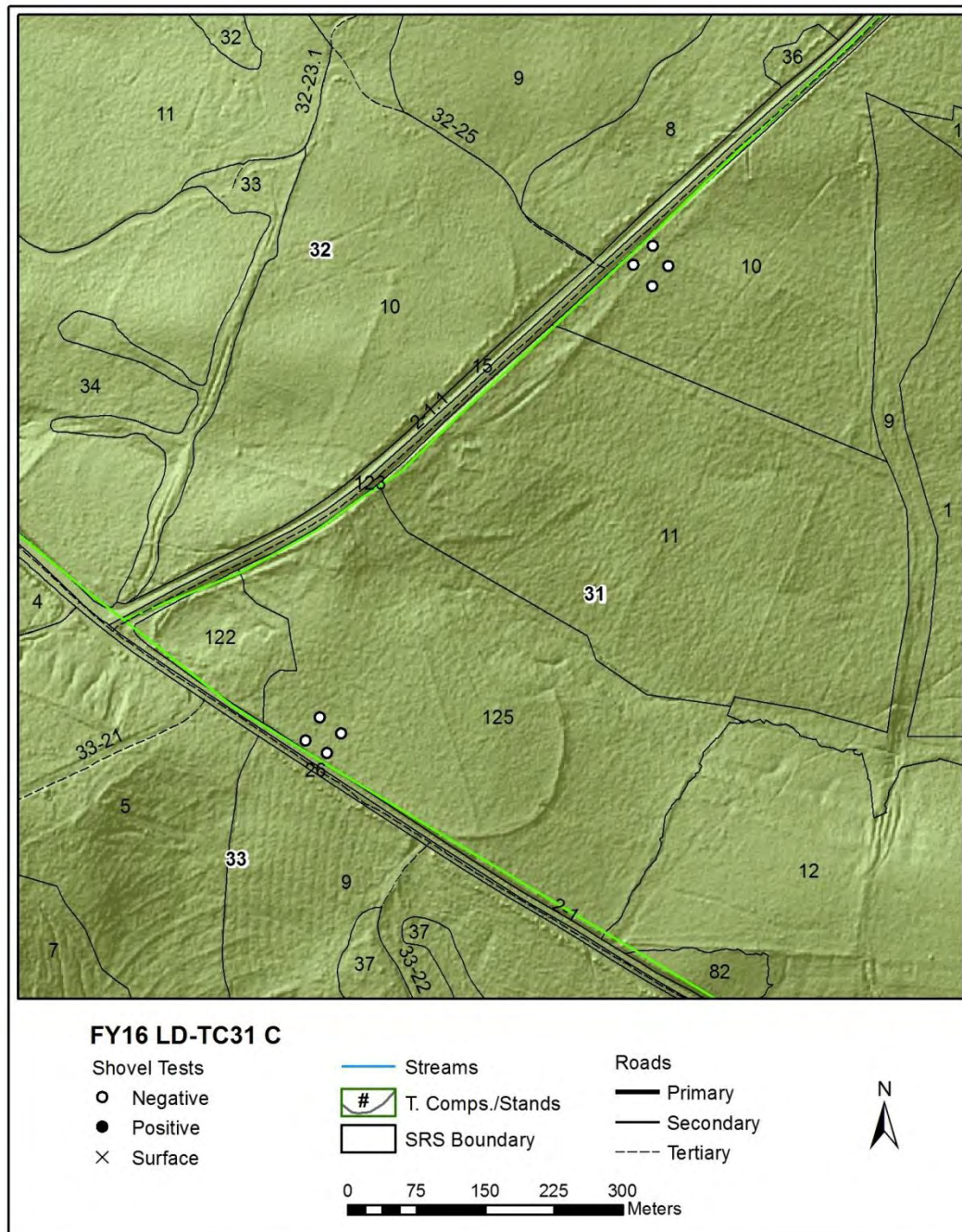


Figure I-28. Timber Compartment 31 survey area.

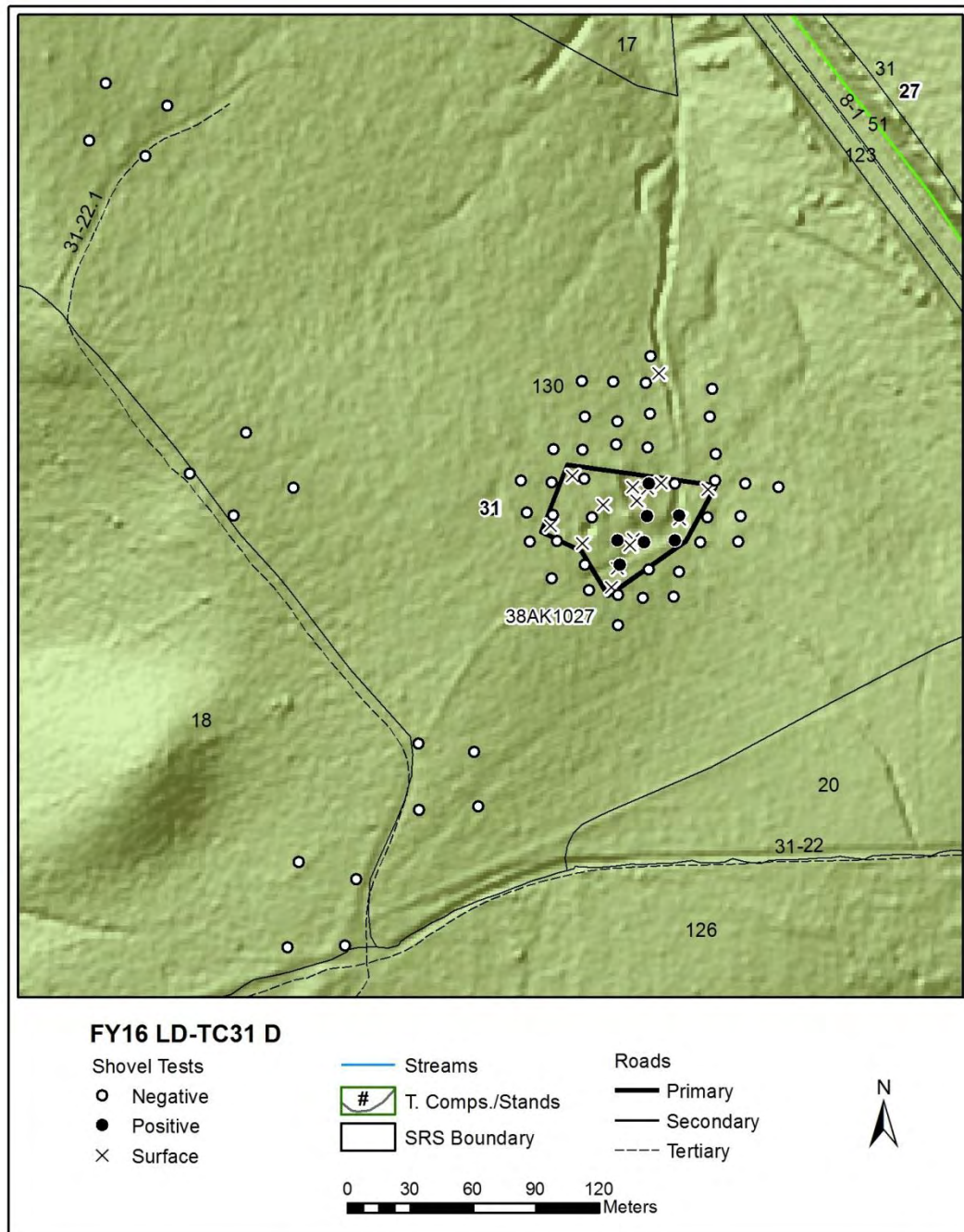


Figure I-29. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

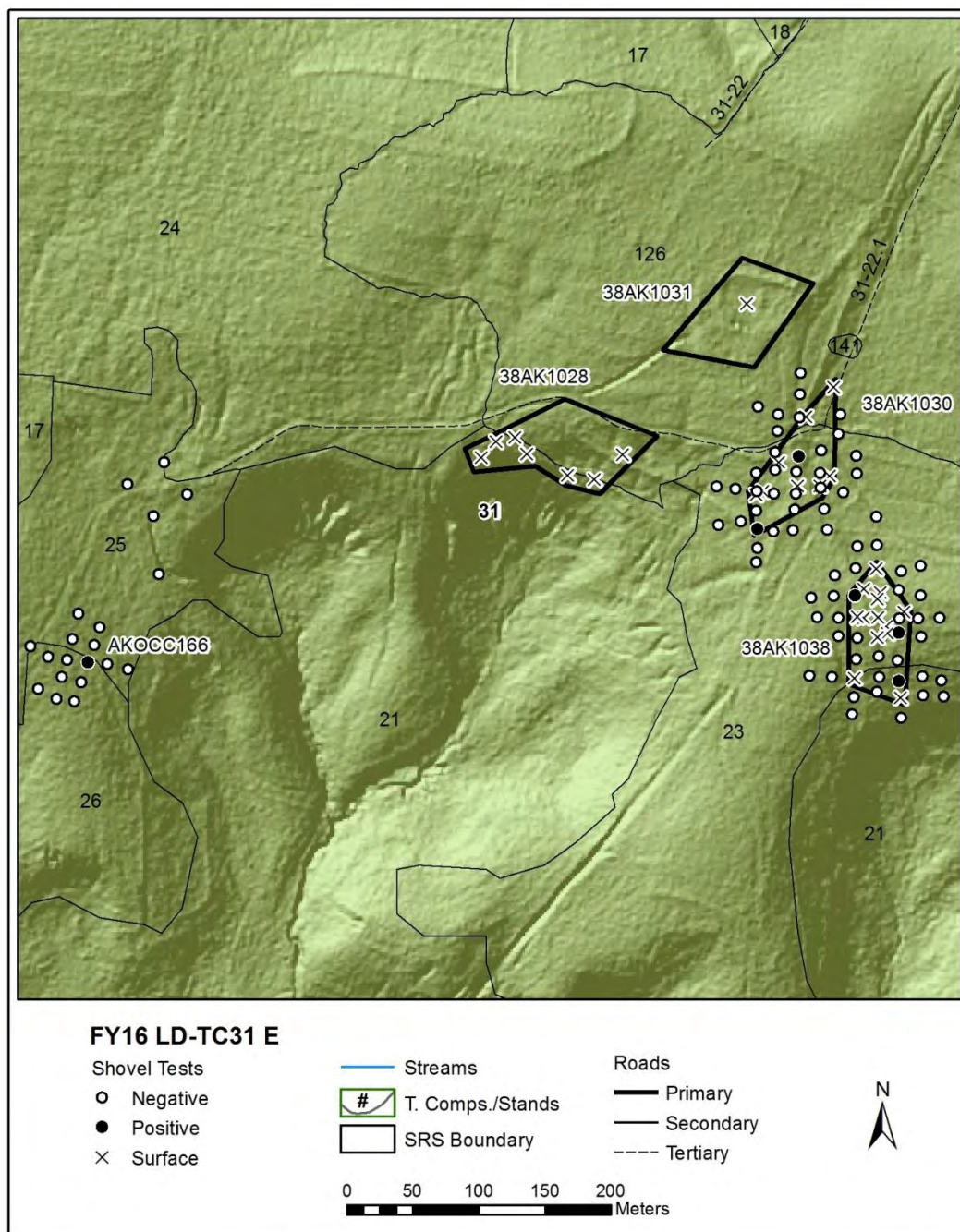


Figure I-30. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

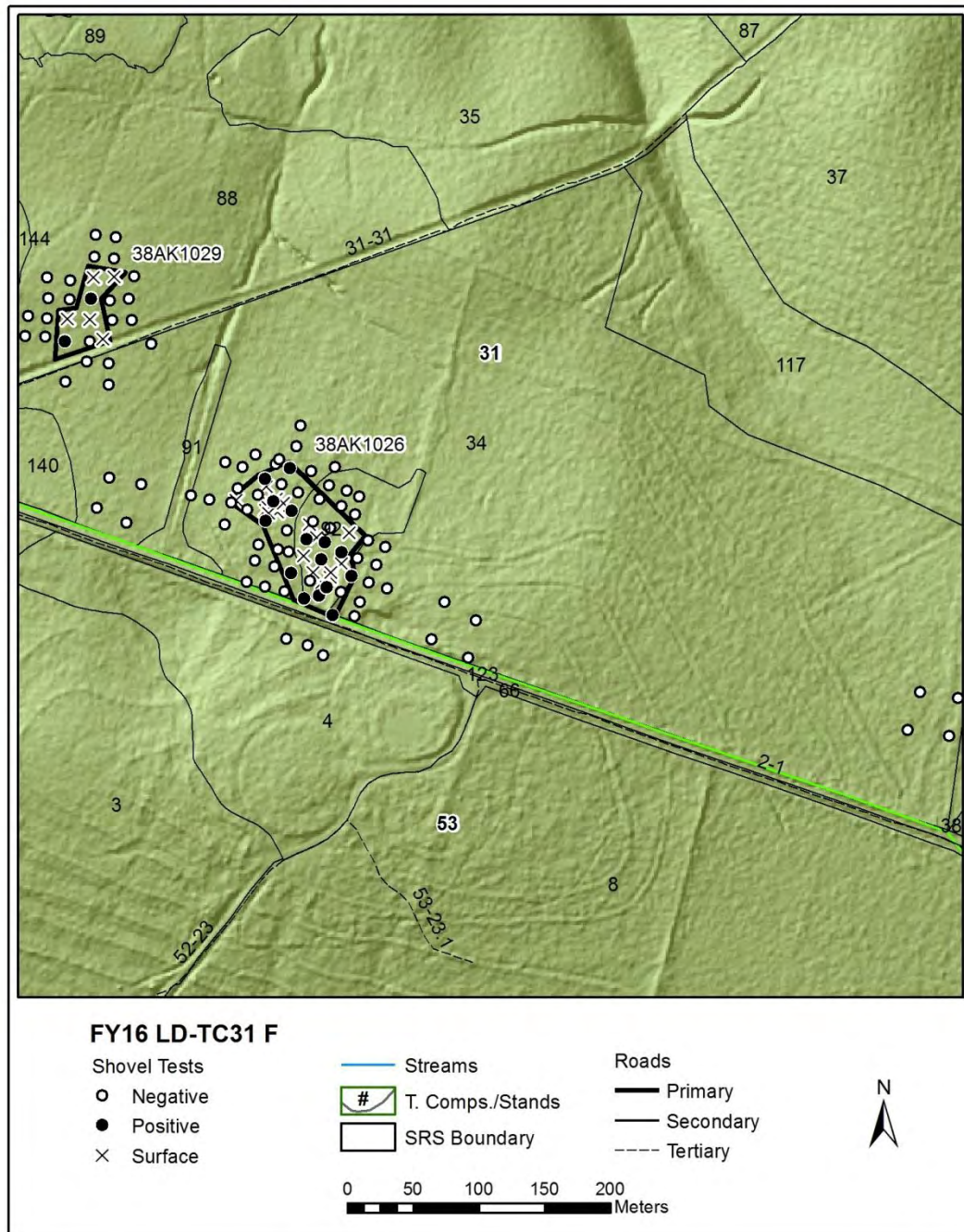


Figure I-31. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

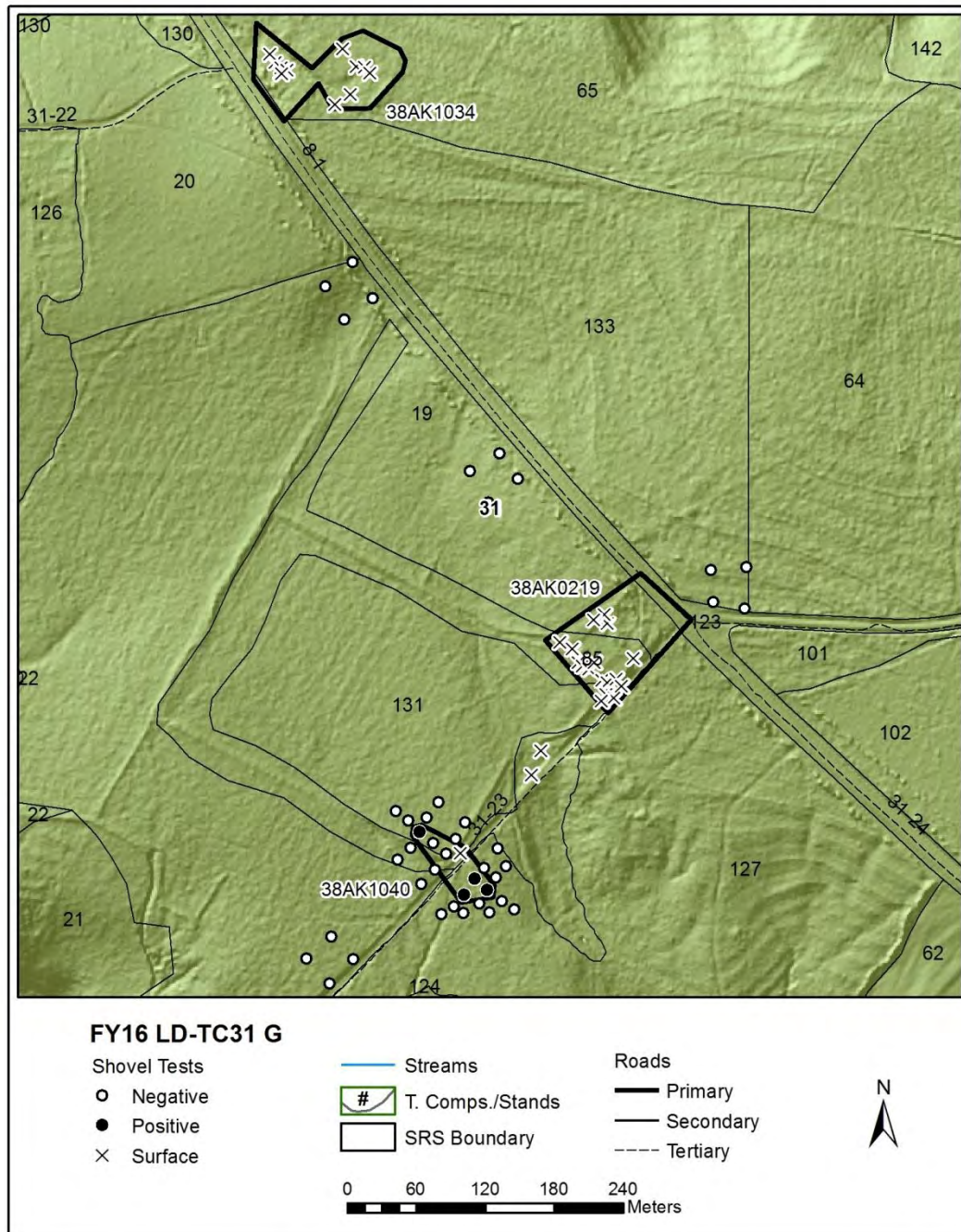


Figure I-32. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

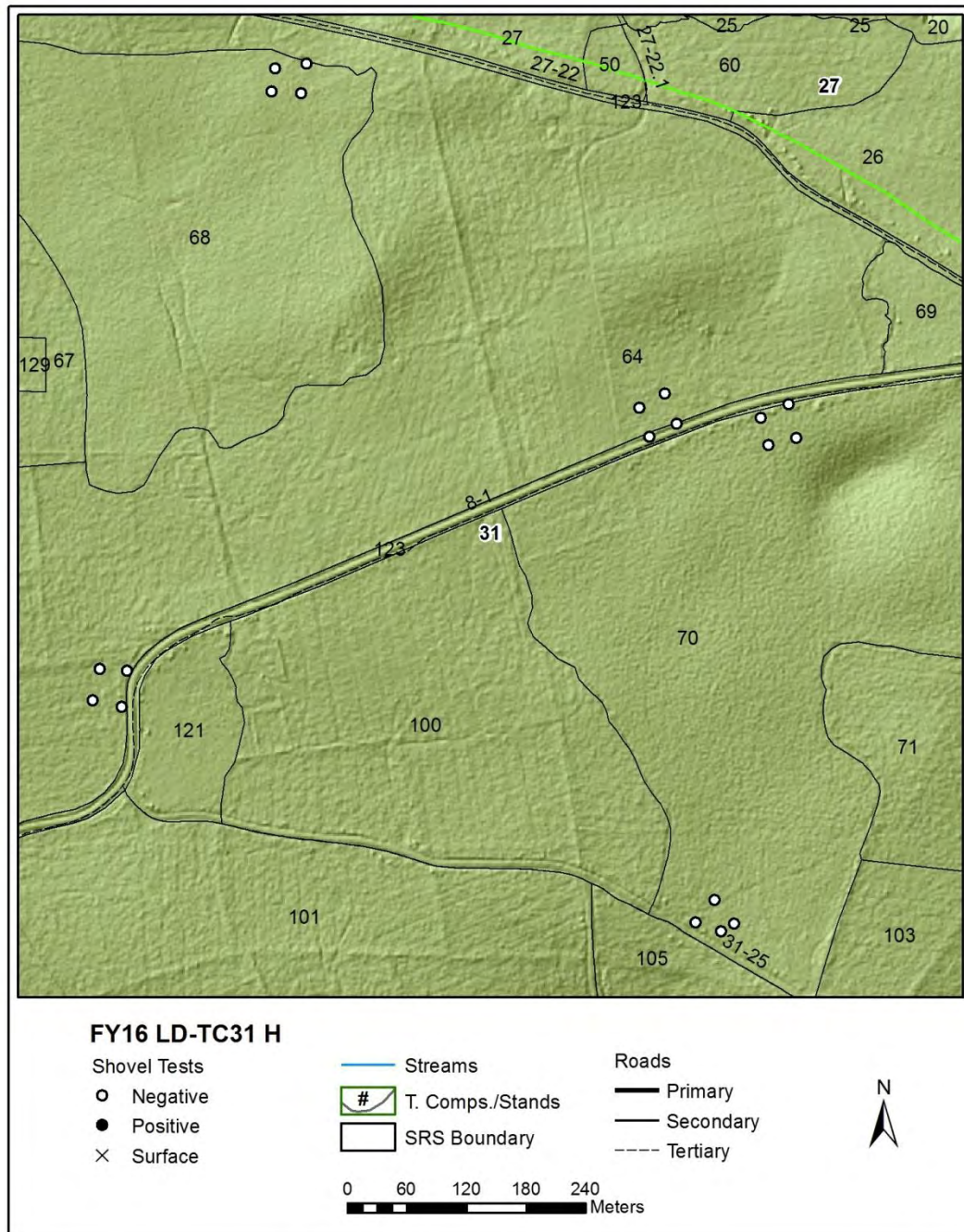


Figure I-33. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

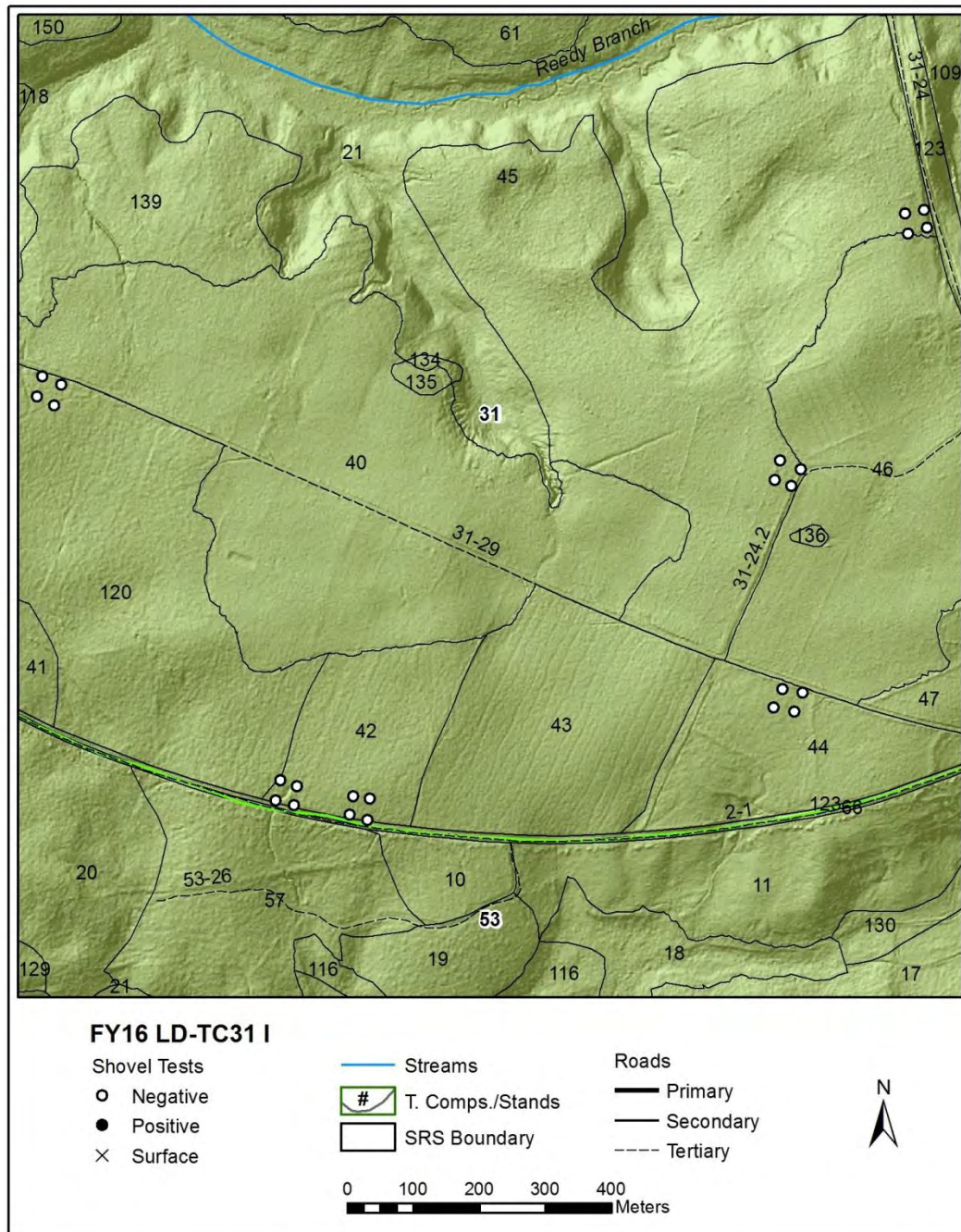


Figure I-34. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

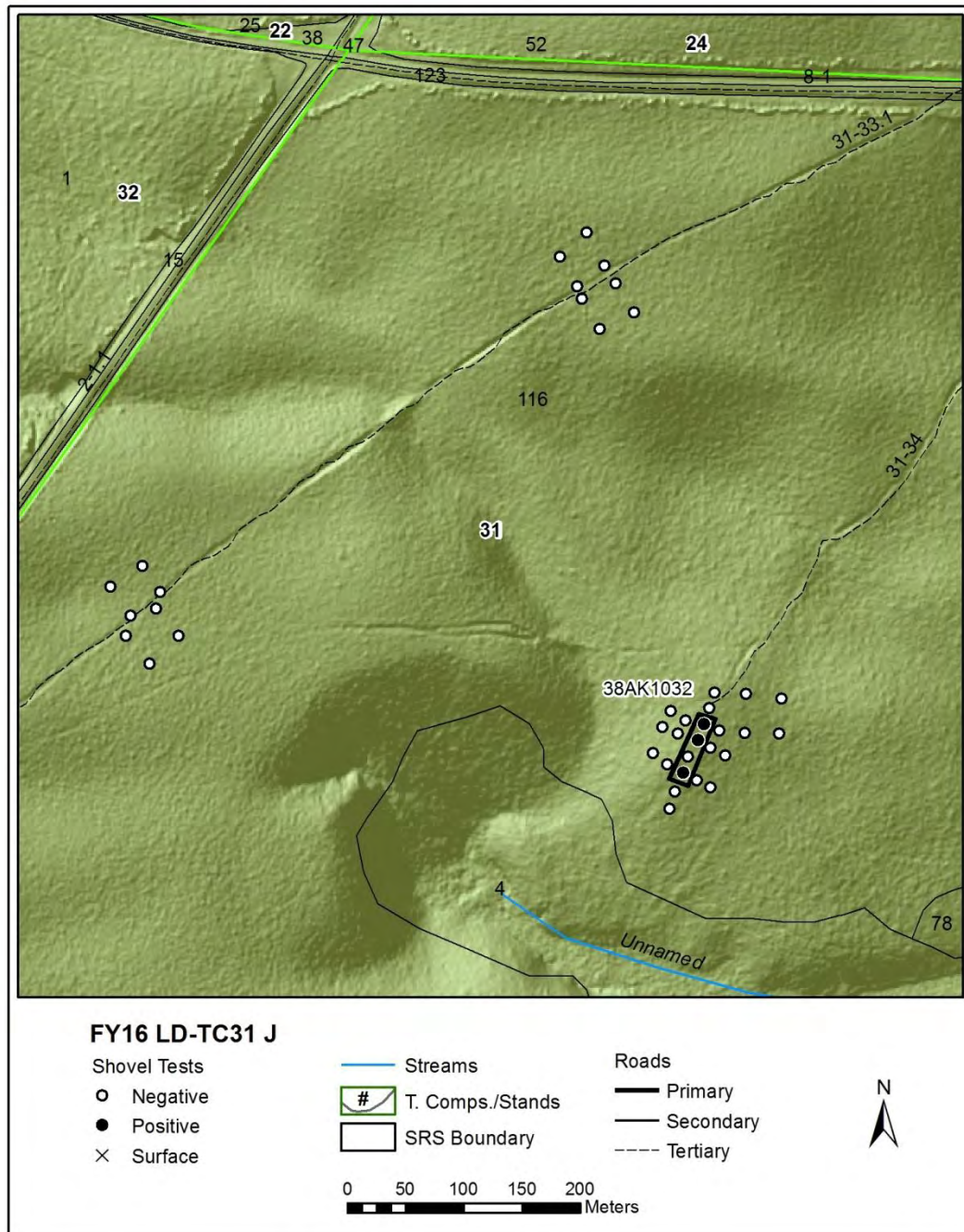


Figure I-35. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

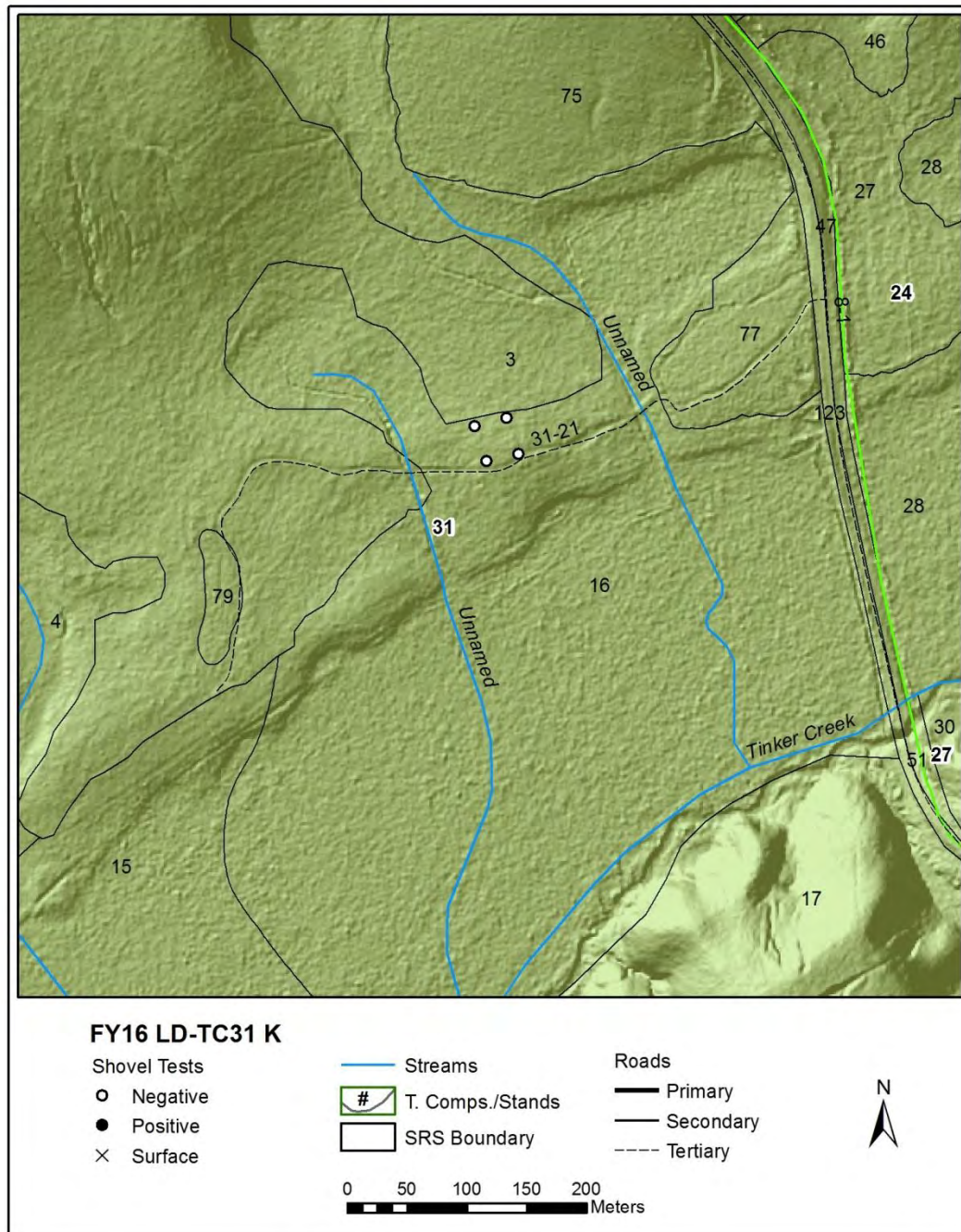


Figure I-36. Timber Compartment 31 survey area continued.

conducted in the coming fiscal year. Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of STPs on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 151 STPs (3 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the location of 12 new sites (38AK1026, 38AK1027, 38AK1028, 38AK1029, 38AK1030, 38AK1032, 38AK1034, 38AK1038, 38AK1040, 38BR1376, and 38BR1377). No subsurface testing was conducted at sites 38AK1028, 38AK1034, and 38BR1376 due to access restrictions to the ATTA Firing Range. Full delineation work will continue in the coming fiscal year. These sites are not in proposed Log Deck locations, so they will be avoided by USFS-SR. The eligibility status of sites 38AK1026 and 38AK1027 remains unevaluated until further survey is conducted. Sites 38AK1029, 38AK1030, 38AK1032, 38AK1038, and 38AK1040 are considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP due to poor site integrity resulting from early AEC demolition activities. Survey also resulted in the recovery of one isolated find (AK-OCC-166). This artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 38

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment involved the subsurface inspection of 45 proposed Log Decks totaling 11.25 acres located in Stands 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 23, 29, 30, 31, 33, 36, 37, 41, 44, 65, 82, 114, 147, 149, 150, and 151 (Figure I-37 to Figure I-41). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR280) in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of STP survey on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 183 STPs (3 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the location of a single new site (38BR1367). The site contains a 20th-century historic component and is heavily disturbed due to early AEC demolition activities. As such, the site not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The eligibility status for site 38BR280 remains undetermined and will be avoided completely during any USFS-SR management activities. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 43

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment involved the subsurface testing of 22 proposed Log Decks totaling 5.5 acres in Stands 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 37, 38, and 47 (Figure I-42 to Figure I-44). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously documented sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of STP survey on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 86 STPs (2 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the location of two new sites (38BR1382 and 38BR1383). Both are considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP and will be avoided completely during any USFS-SR management activities. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 45

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment involved the subsurface inspection of 67 acres in Stands 5, 9, and 59 slated for clearcutting (Figure I-45).

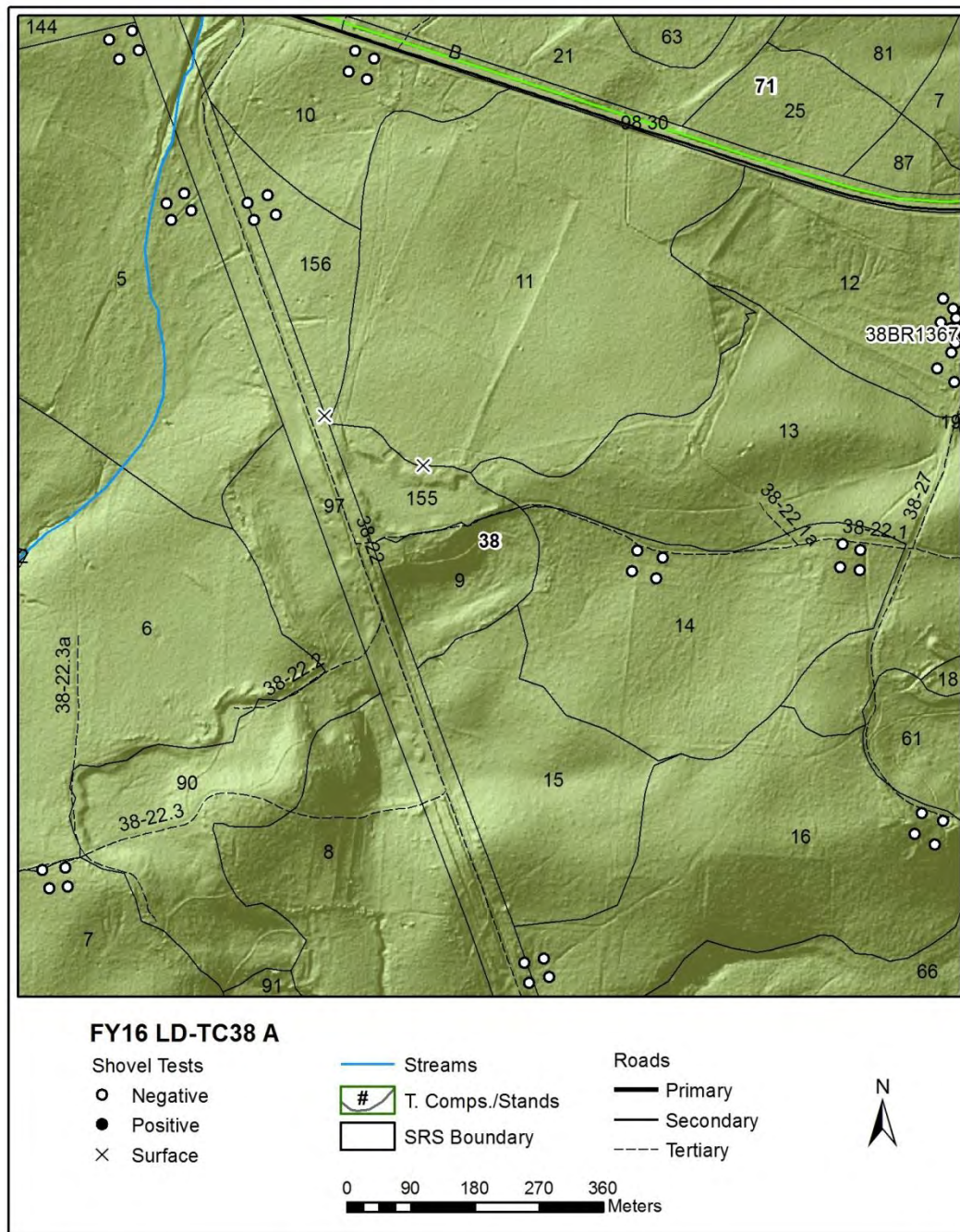


Figure I-37. Timber Compartment 38 survey area.

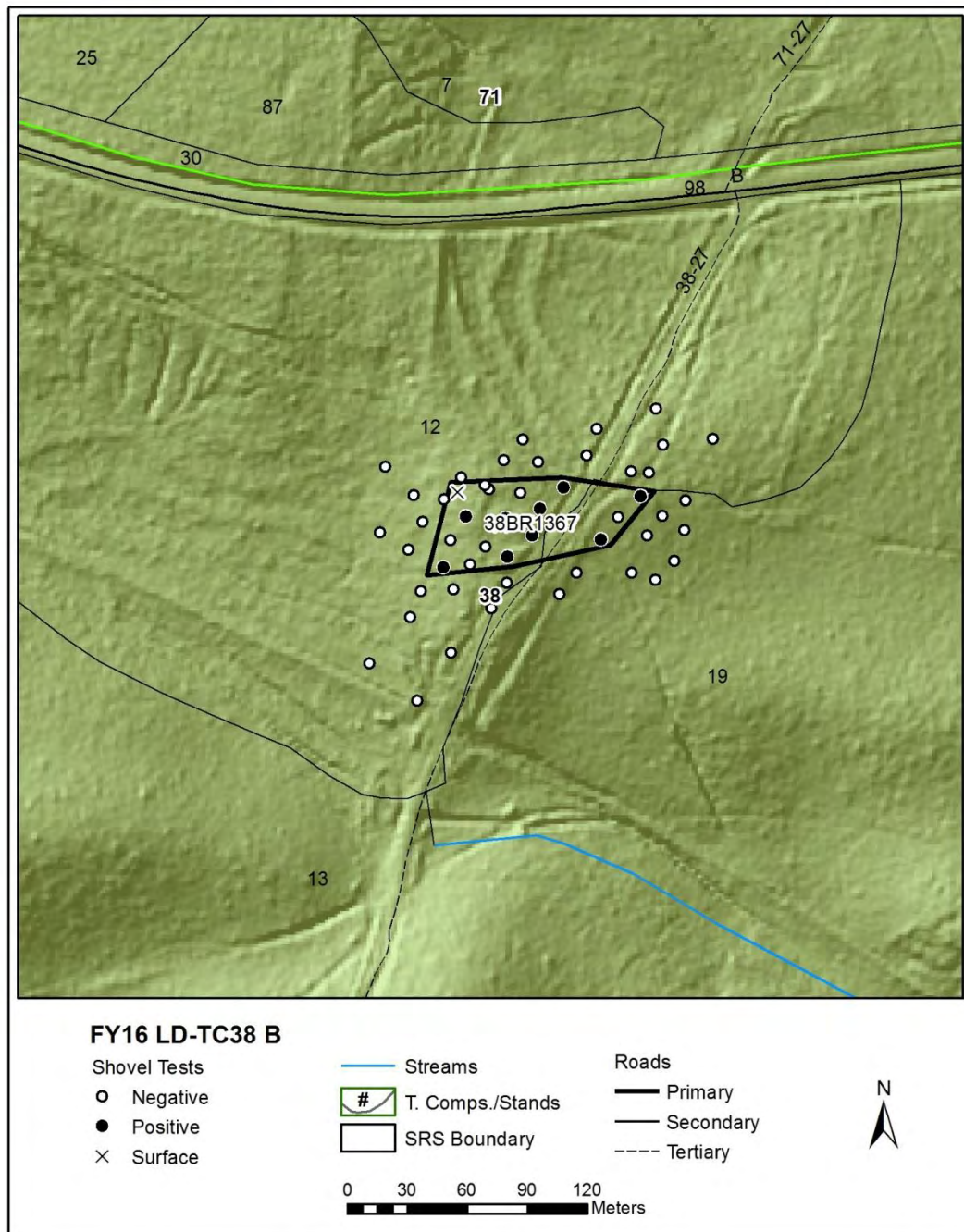


Figure I-38. Timber Compartment 38 survey area continued.

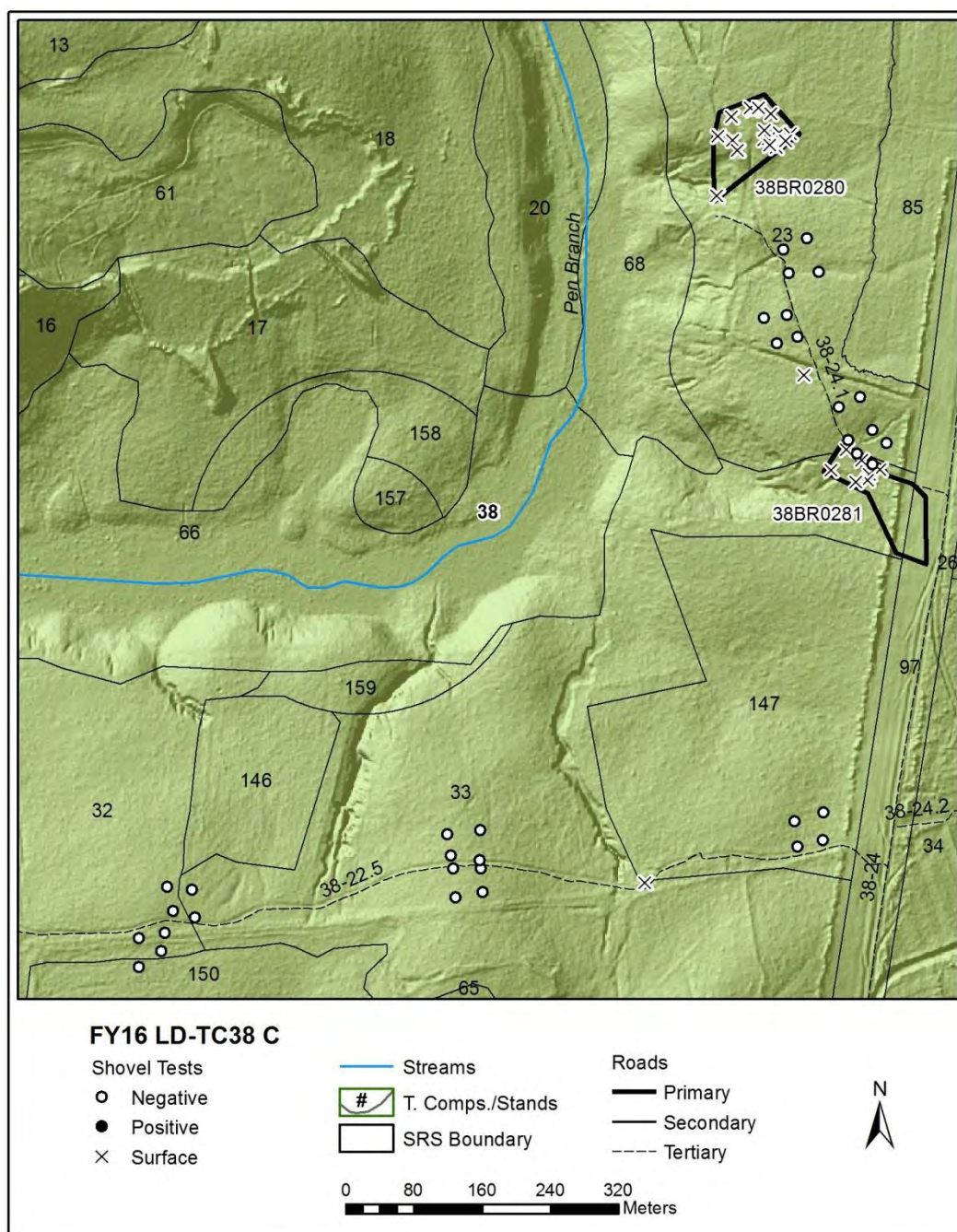


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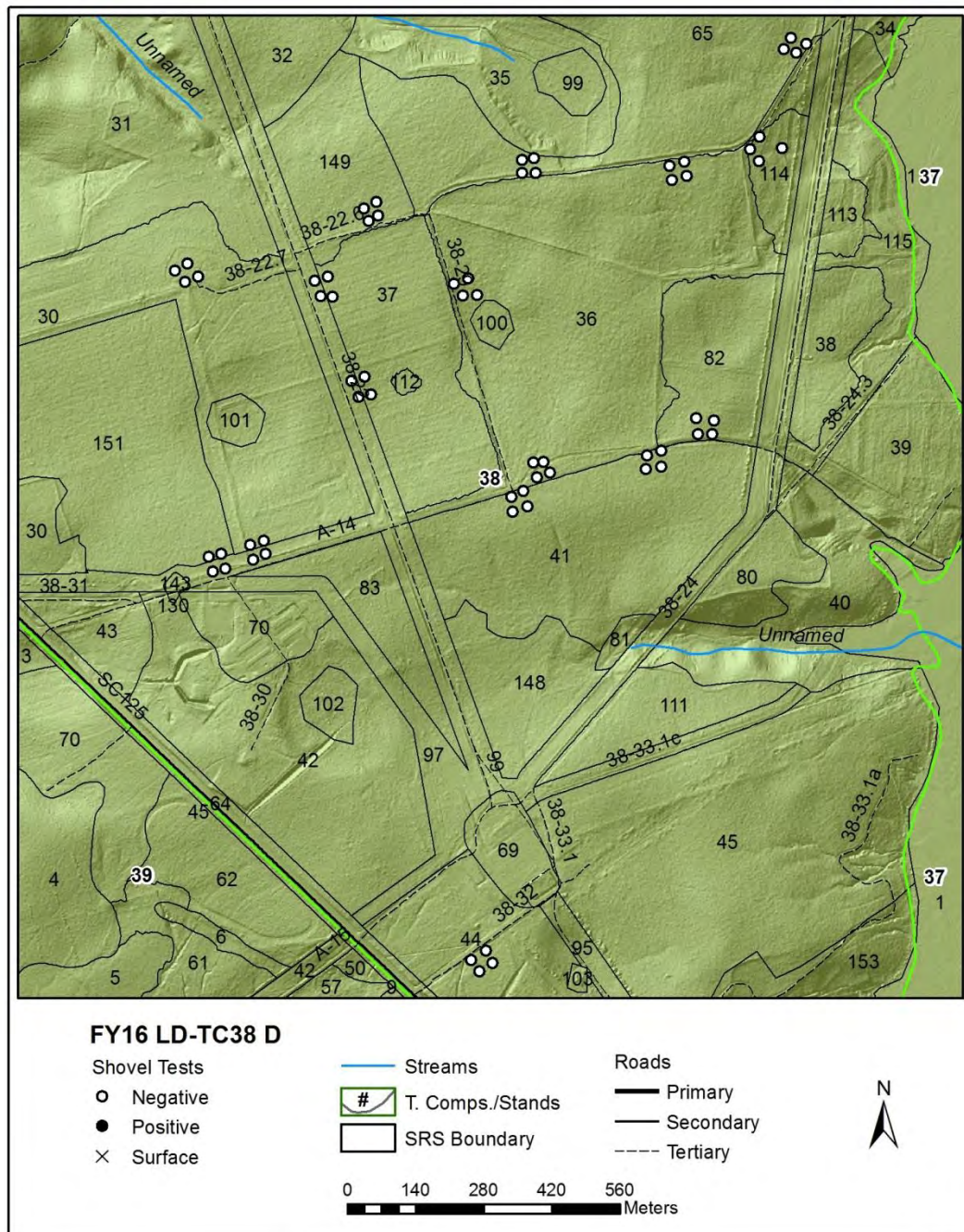


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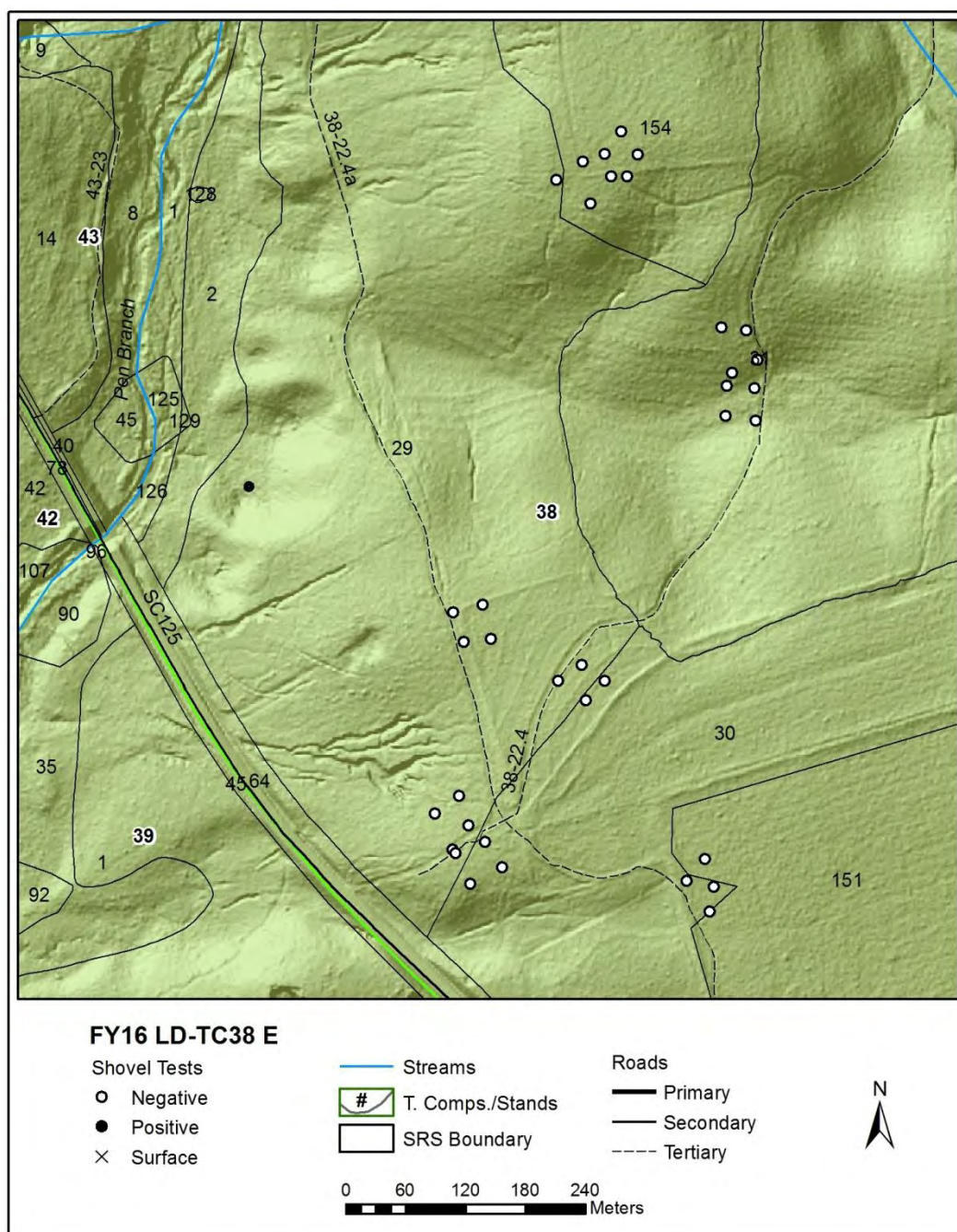


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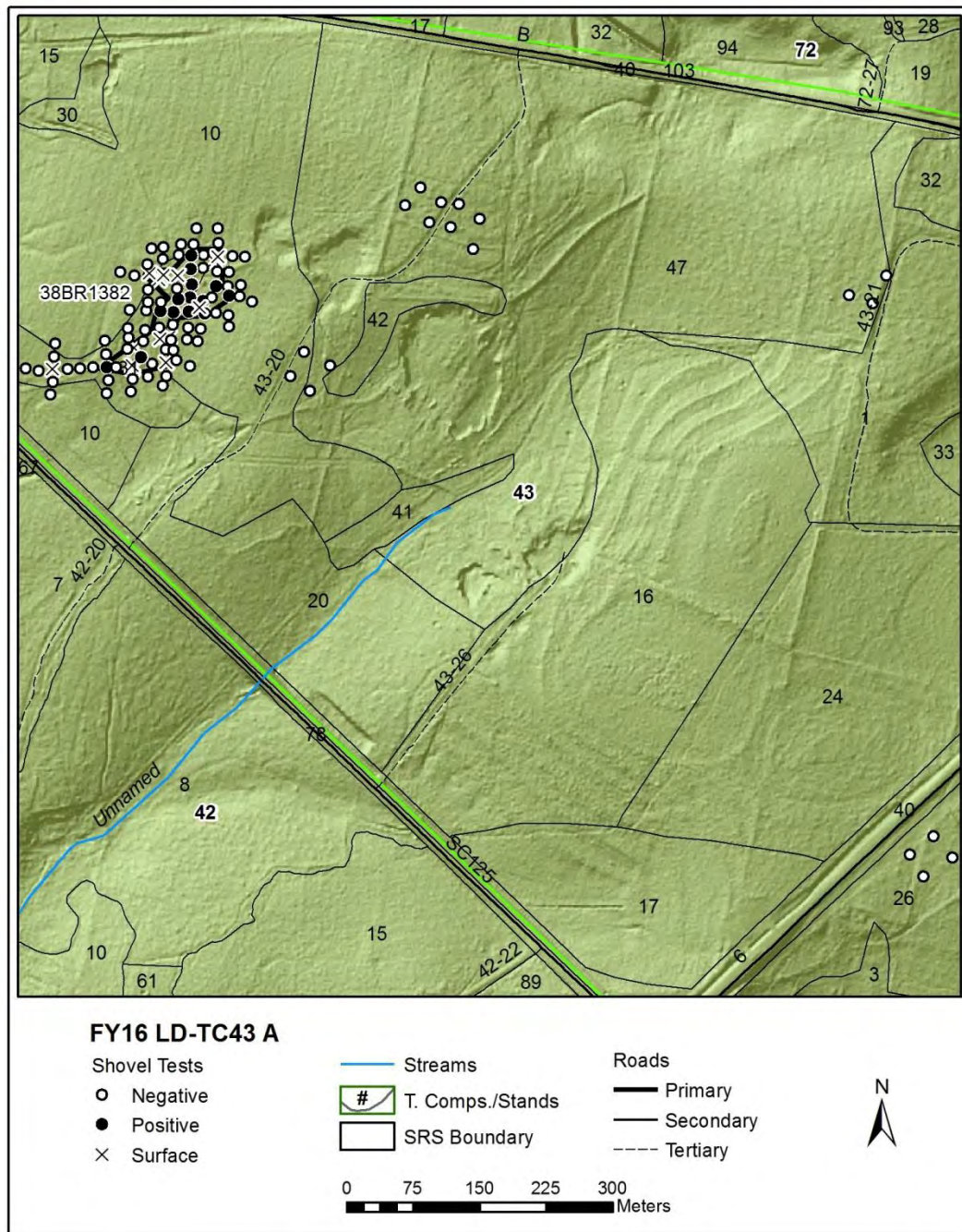


Figure I-42. Timber Compartment 43 survey area.

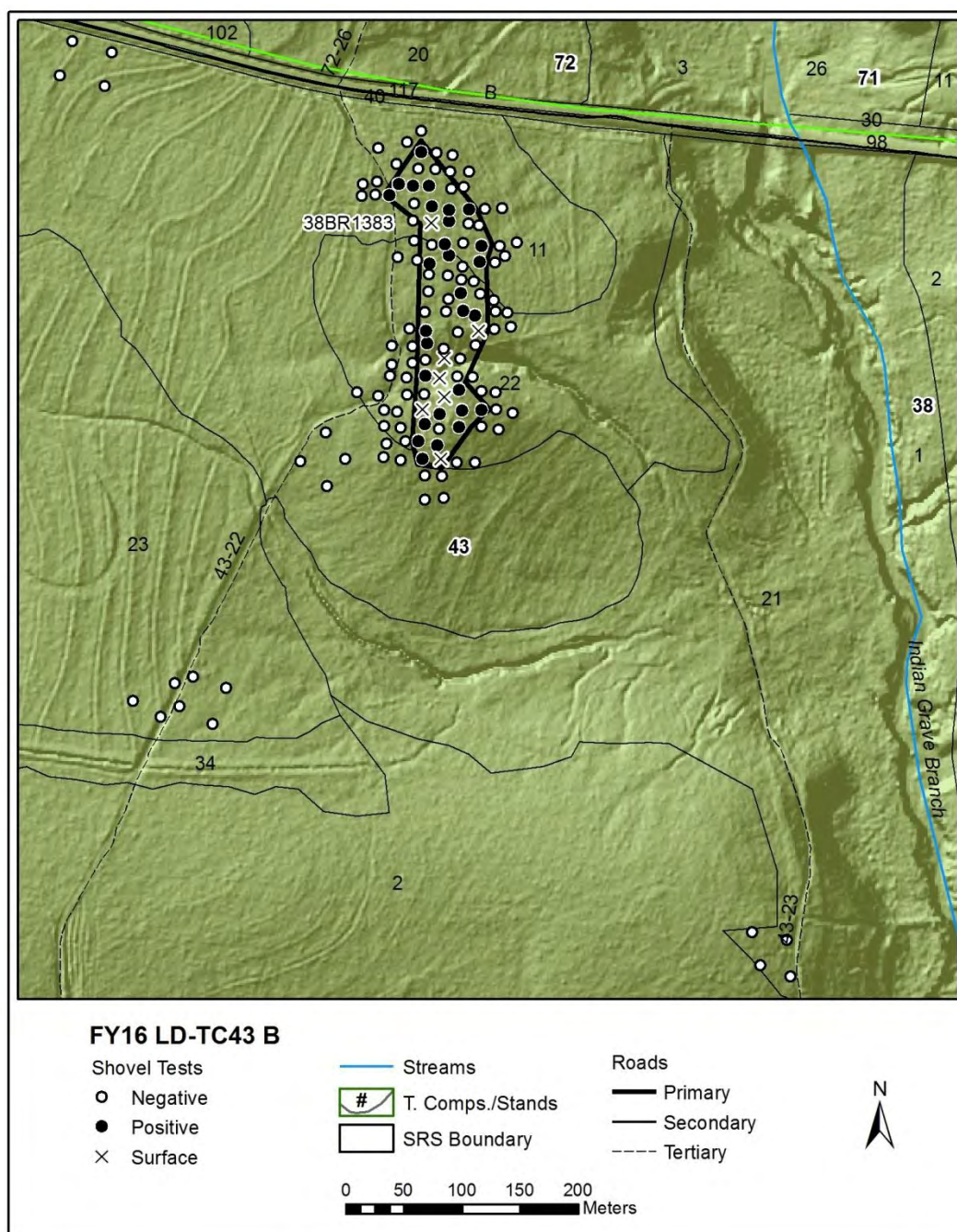


Figure I-43. Timber Compartment 43 survey area continued.

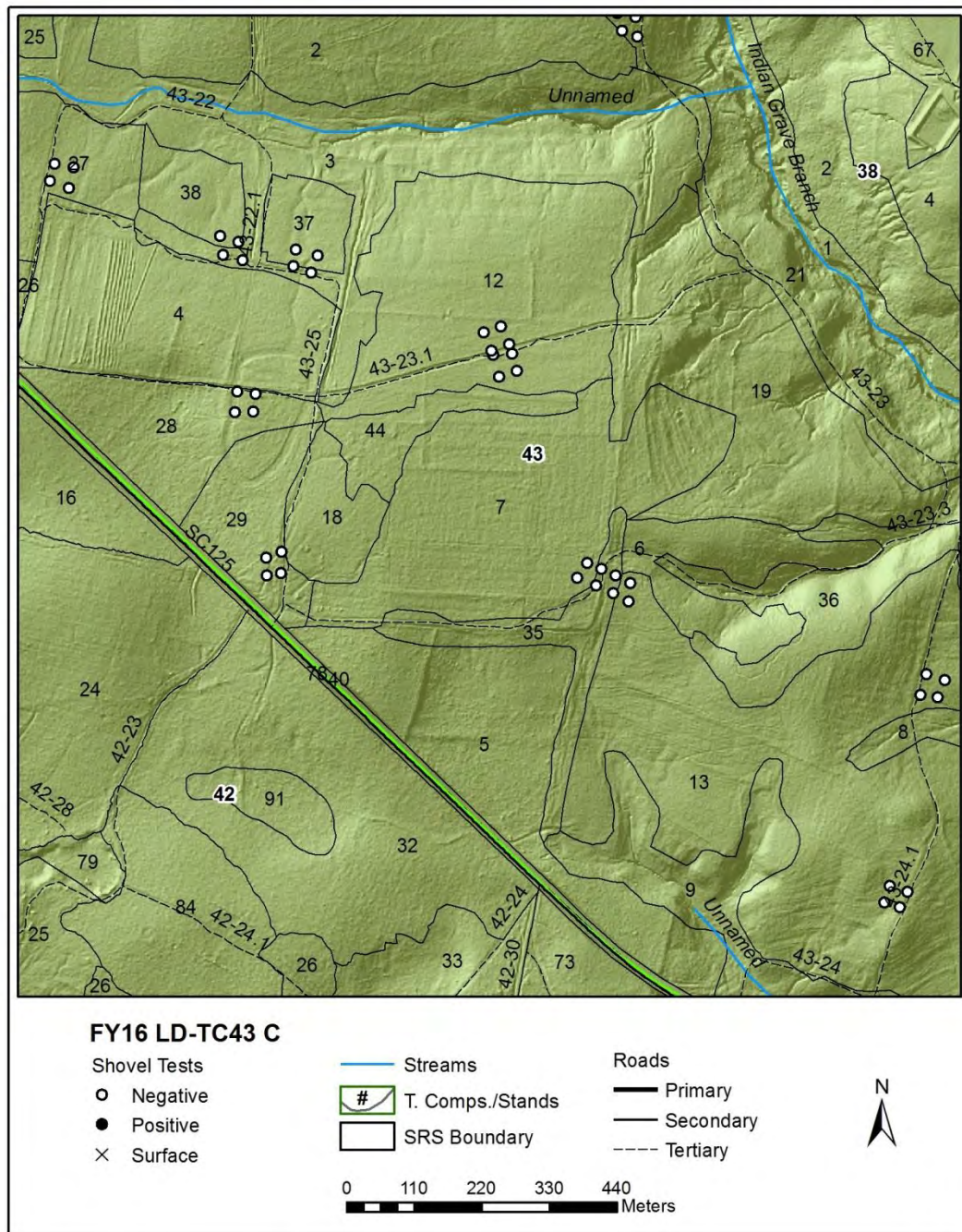


Figure I-44. Timber Compartment 43 survey area continued.

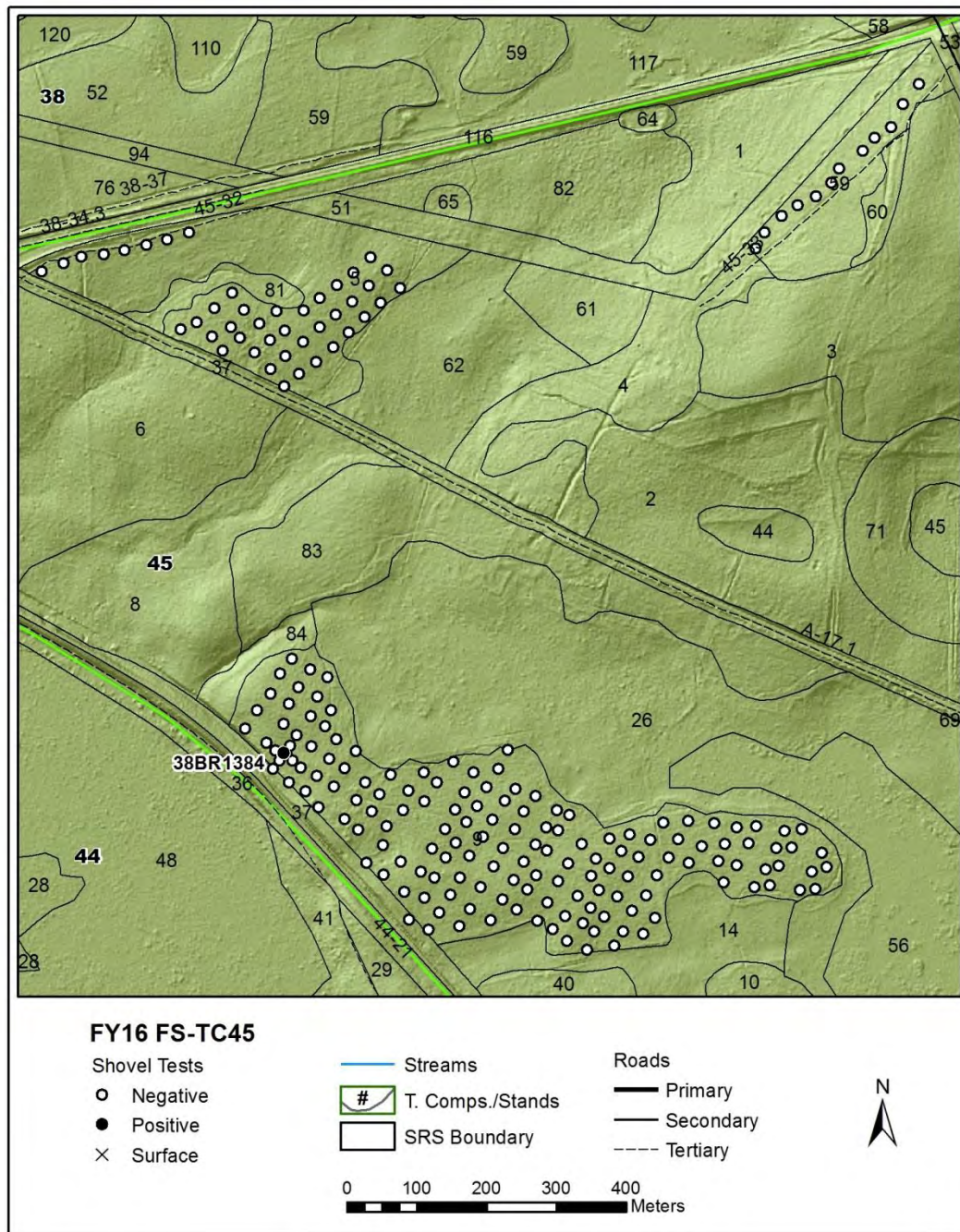


Figure I-45. Timber Compartment 45 survey area.

Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 210 STPs (1 positive) excavated along 36 transects. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of one new site (38BR1384). Due to the sparse nature of cultural material and poor site integrity, this site is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 51

Archaeological survey in this Timber Compartment consisted of subsurface testing of 40 Log Deck areas totaling 10.25 acres in Stands 2, 3, 4, 21, 28, 31, 32, 36, 38, 44, 45, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 57, 98, 125, and 136 (Figure I-46 to Figure I-51). Review of the SRARP database showed two previously recorded sites (38AK699 and 38BR1131) located in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 160 STPs (2 positive). These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38AK1039 and 38BR1381). Sites 38AK699 and 38AK1039 are considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP, and these will be avoided completely by any USFS-SR management activities. Due to the sparse nature of cultural material and poor site integrity, sites 38BR1131 and 38BR1381 are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 52

Archaeological survey in Compartment 52 consisted of subsurface testing of 1 Log Deck area totaling 0.25 acre in Stand 31 (Figure I-52). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR231) located in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 4 STPs (1 positive). This effort resulted in the location of previously recorded site 38BR231. Site boundary delineation and evaluation will continue in the coming fiscal year. This site will be avoided completely by any USFS-SR management activity until it is fully evaluated.

Timber Compartment 53

Archaeological survey in Compartment 53 consisted of subsurface testing of 15 Log Deck areas totaling 3.75 acres (Figure I-53 to Figure I-56). Review of the SRARP database showed one previously recorded site (38BR852) located in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of STP survey on a 30-m grid at each log deck location. Altogether, 60 STPs (0 positive) were excavated during this project. These efforts resulted in the discovery and delineation of two new sites (38BR1374 and 38BR1375). The eligibility status of sites 38BR852, 38BR1374, and 38BR1375 remain unevaluated until further survey is conducted; however, all three sites will be avoided completely by any USFS-SR management activities. Additionally, fieldwork resulted in the recovery of one isolated find (BR-OCC-336). This artifact occurrence has no research potential to advance our understanding of the history of the region. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

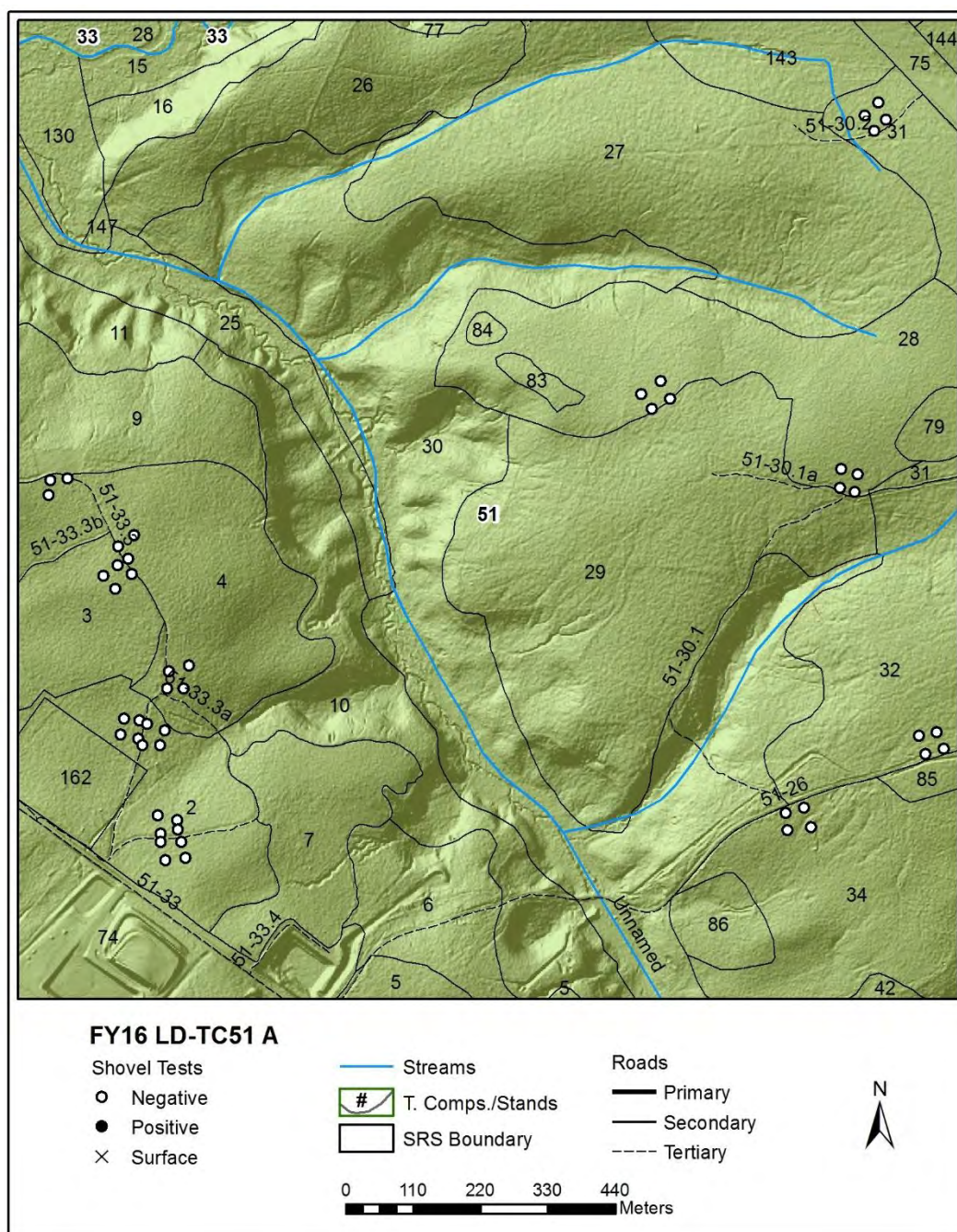


Figure I-46. Timber Compartment 51 survey area.

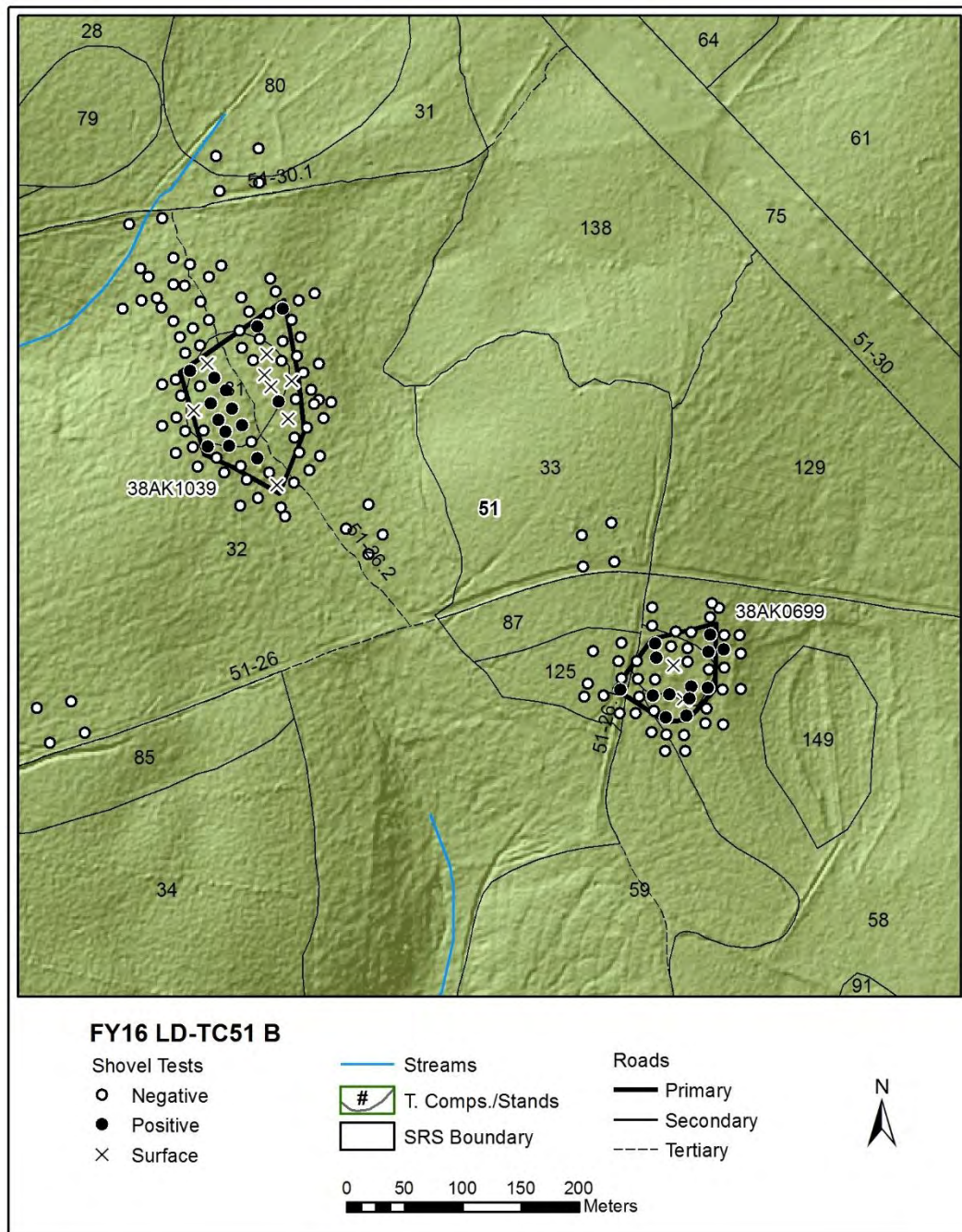


Figure I-47. Timber Compartment 51 survey area continued.

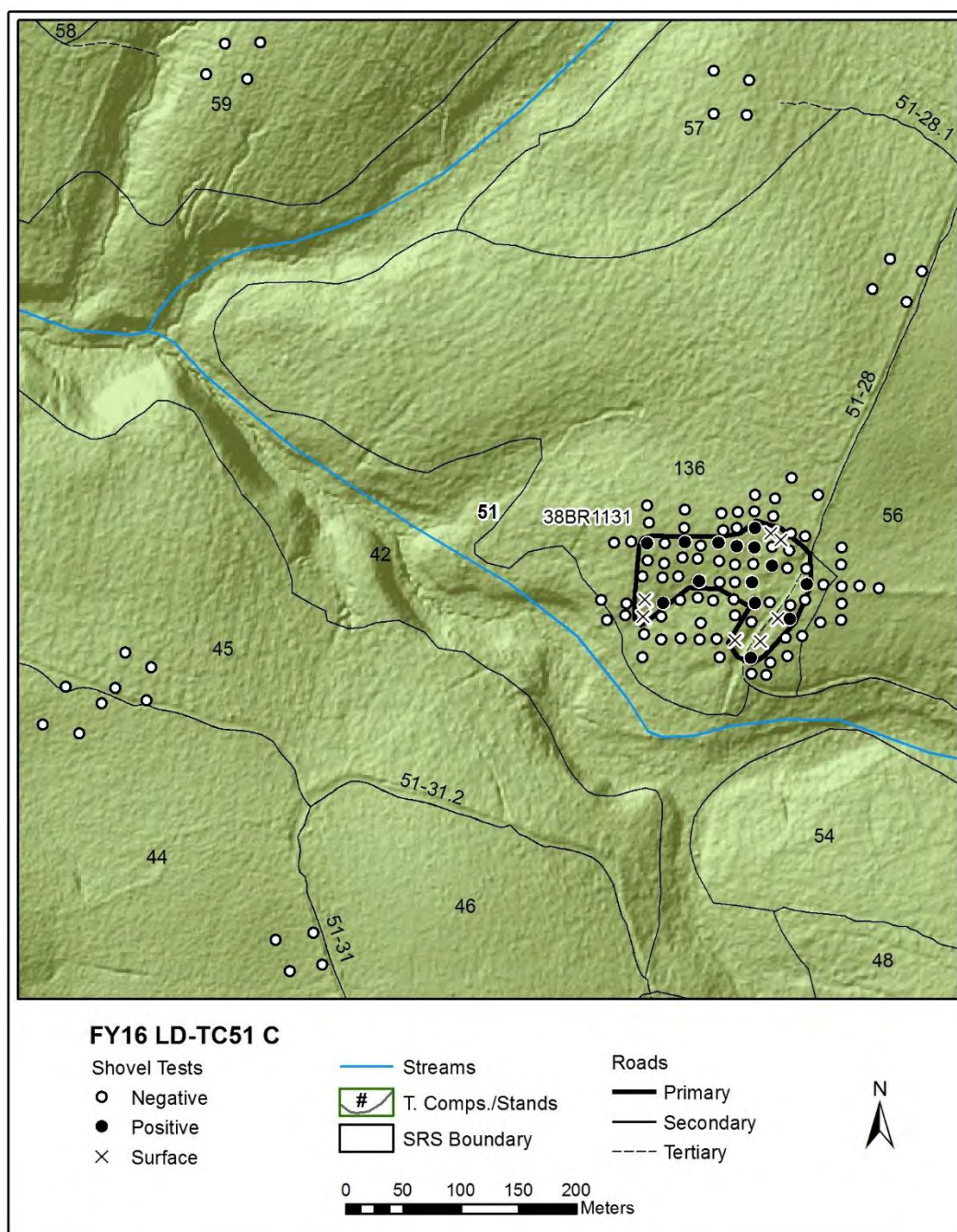


Figure I-48. Timber Compartment 51 survey area continued.

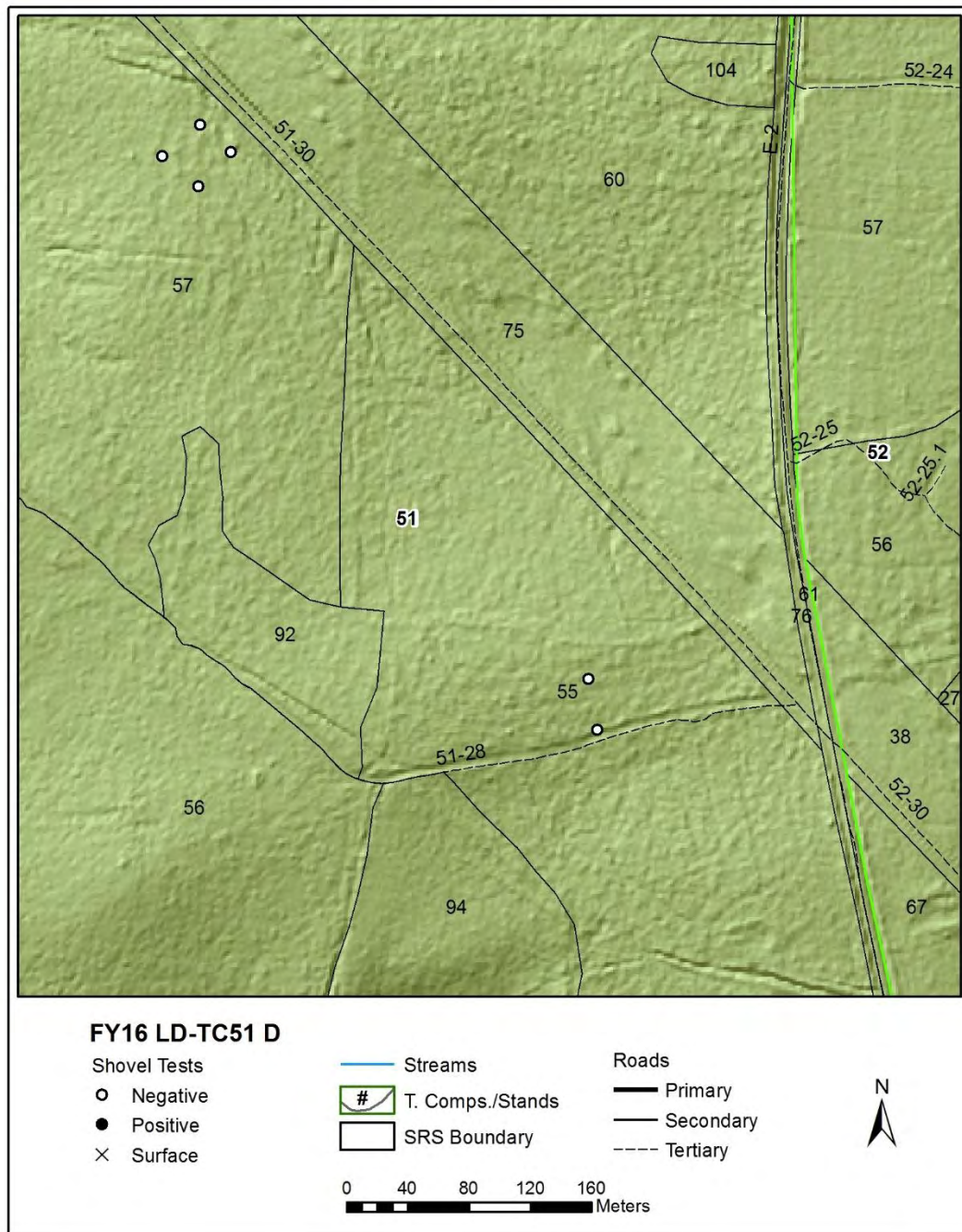


Figure I-49. Timber Compartment 51 survey area continued.

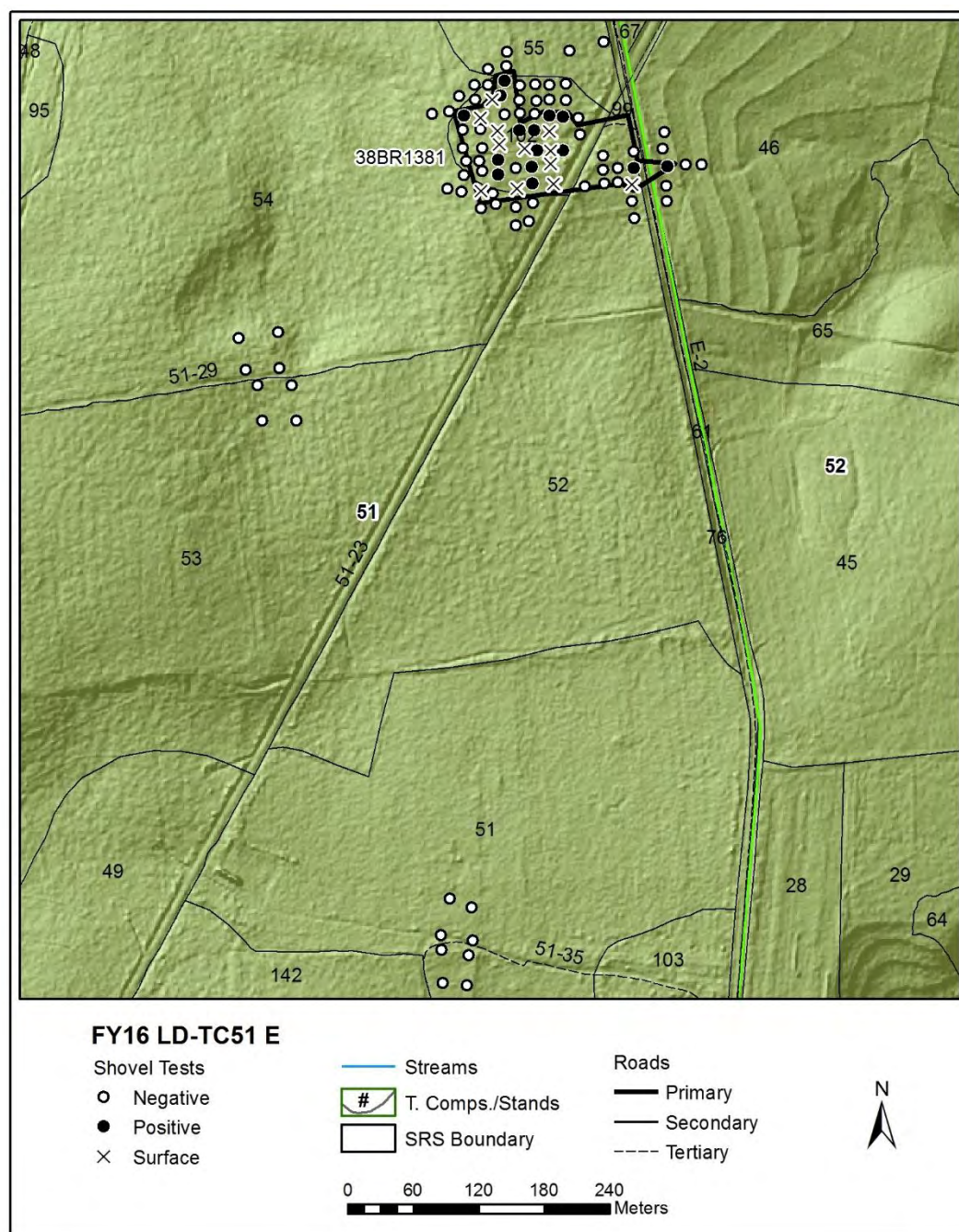


Figure I-50. Timber Compartment 51 survey area continued.

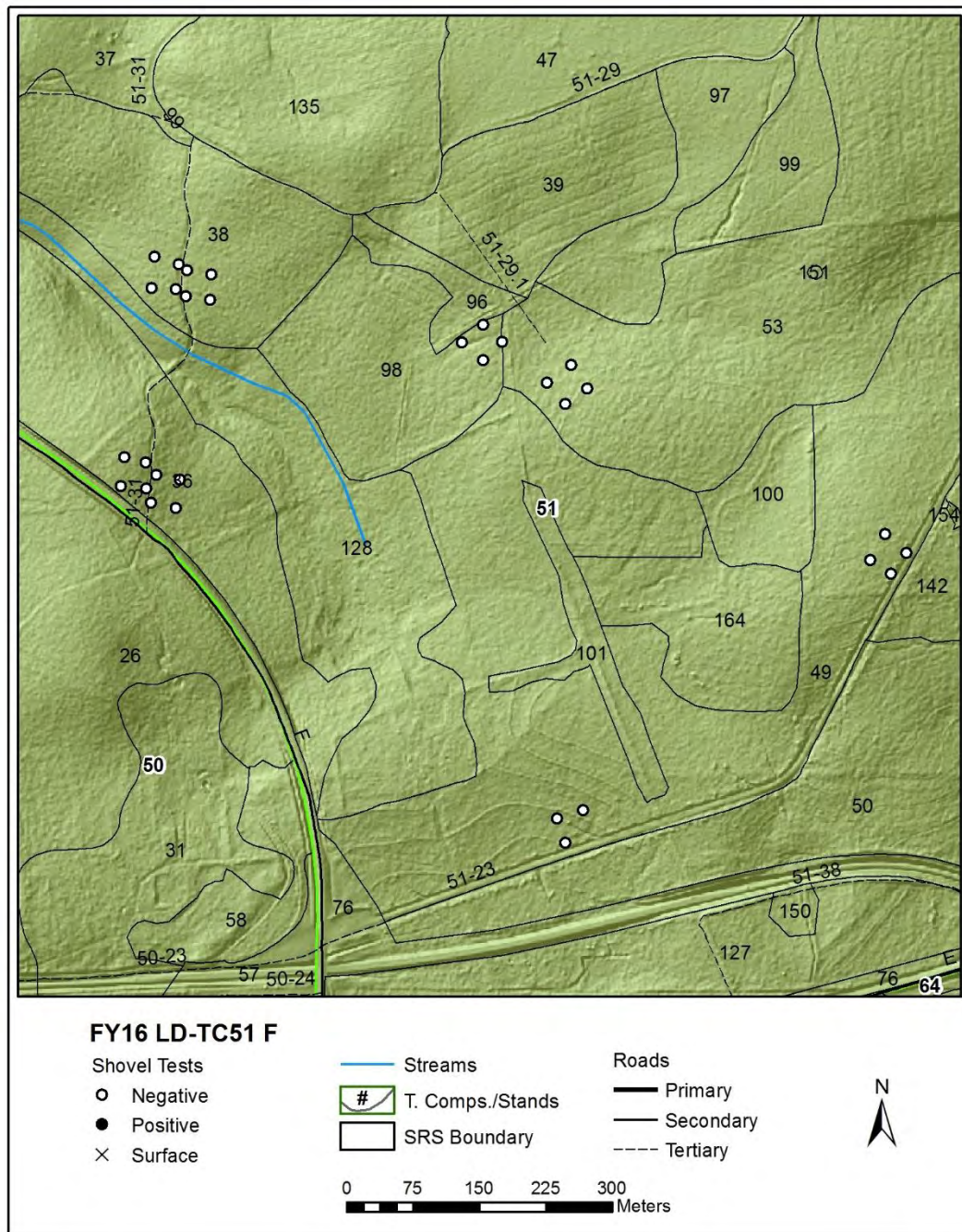


Figure I-51. Timber Compartment 51 survey area continued.

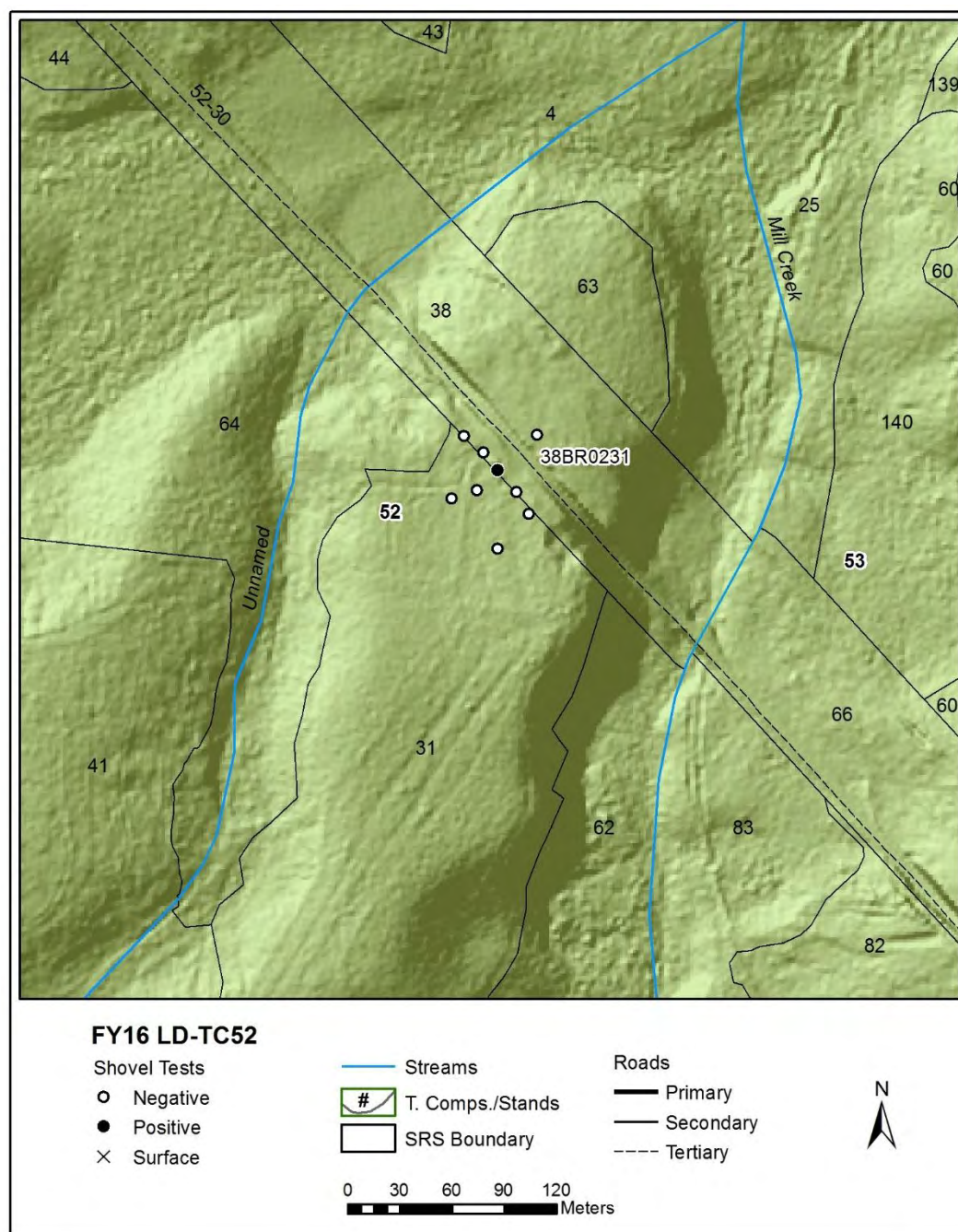


Figure I-52. Timber Compartment 52 survey area.

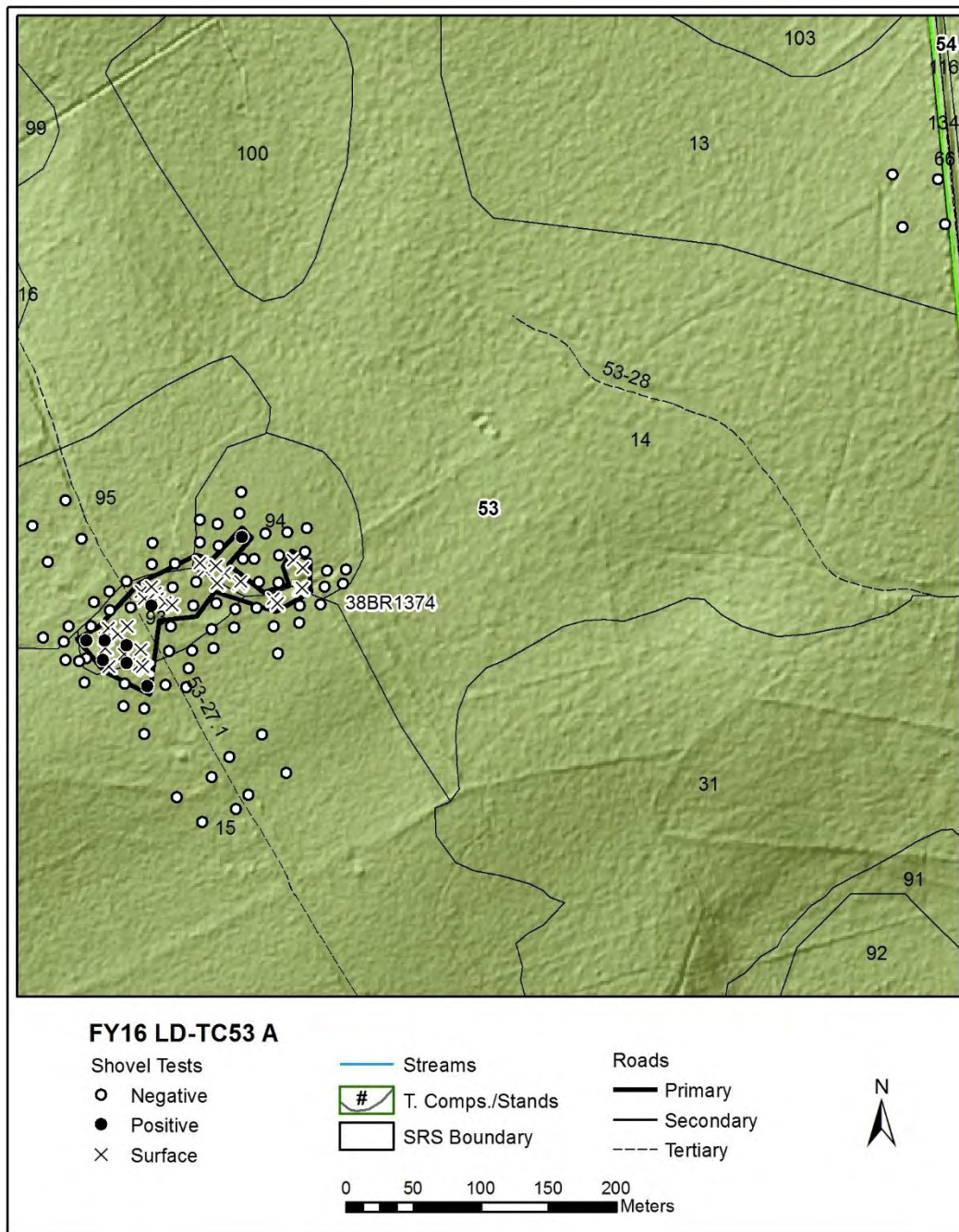


Figure I-53. Timber Compartment 53 survey area.

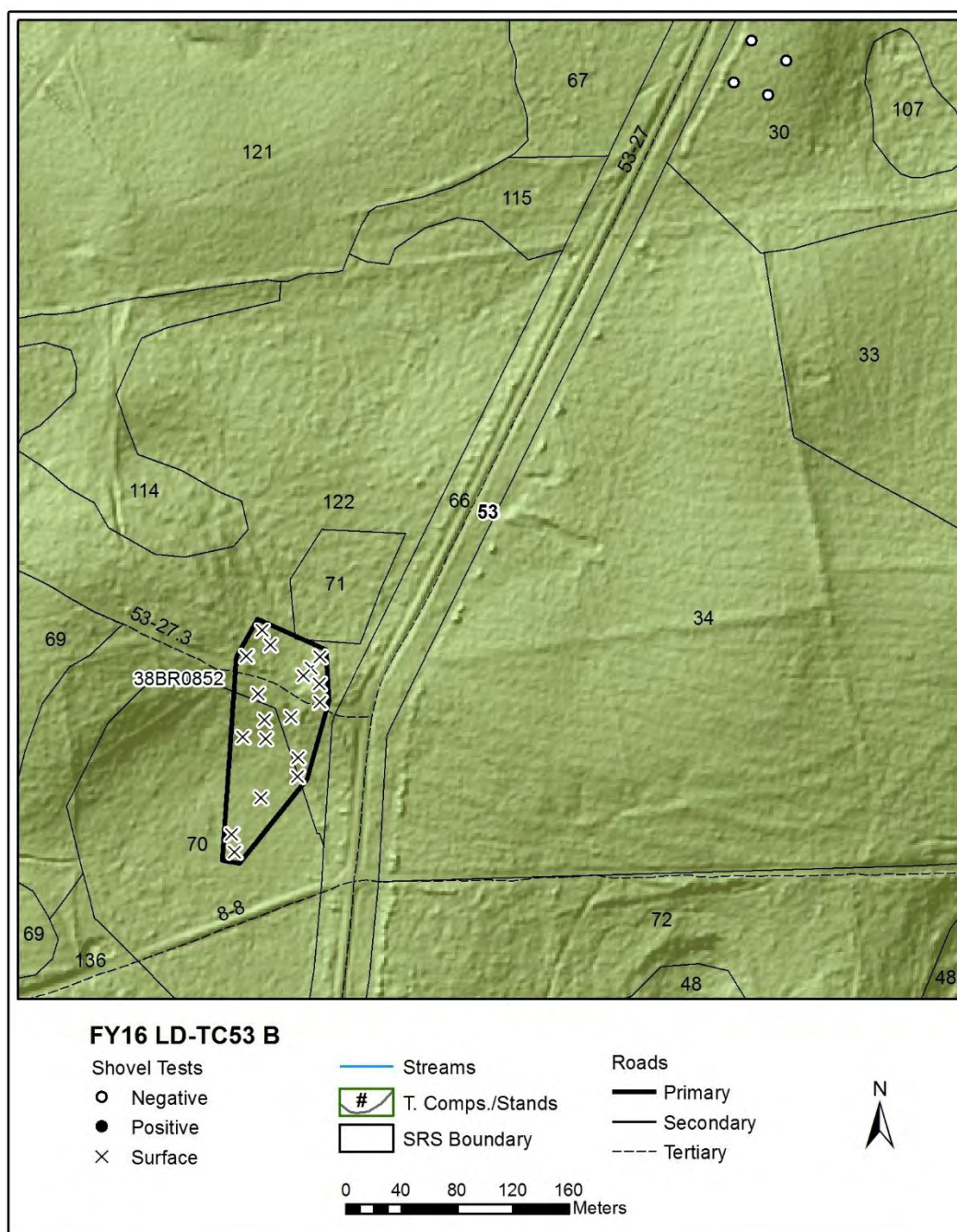


Figure I-54. Timber Compartment 53 survey area continued.

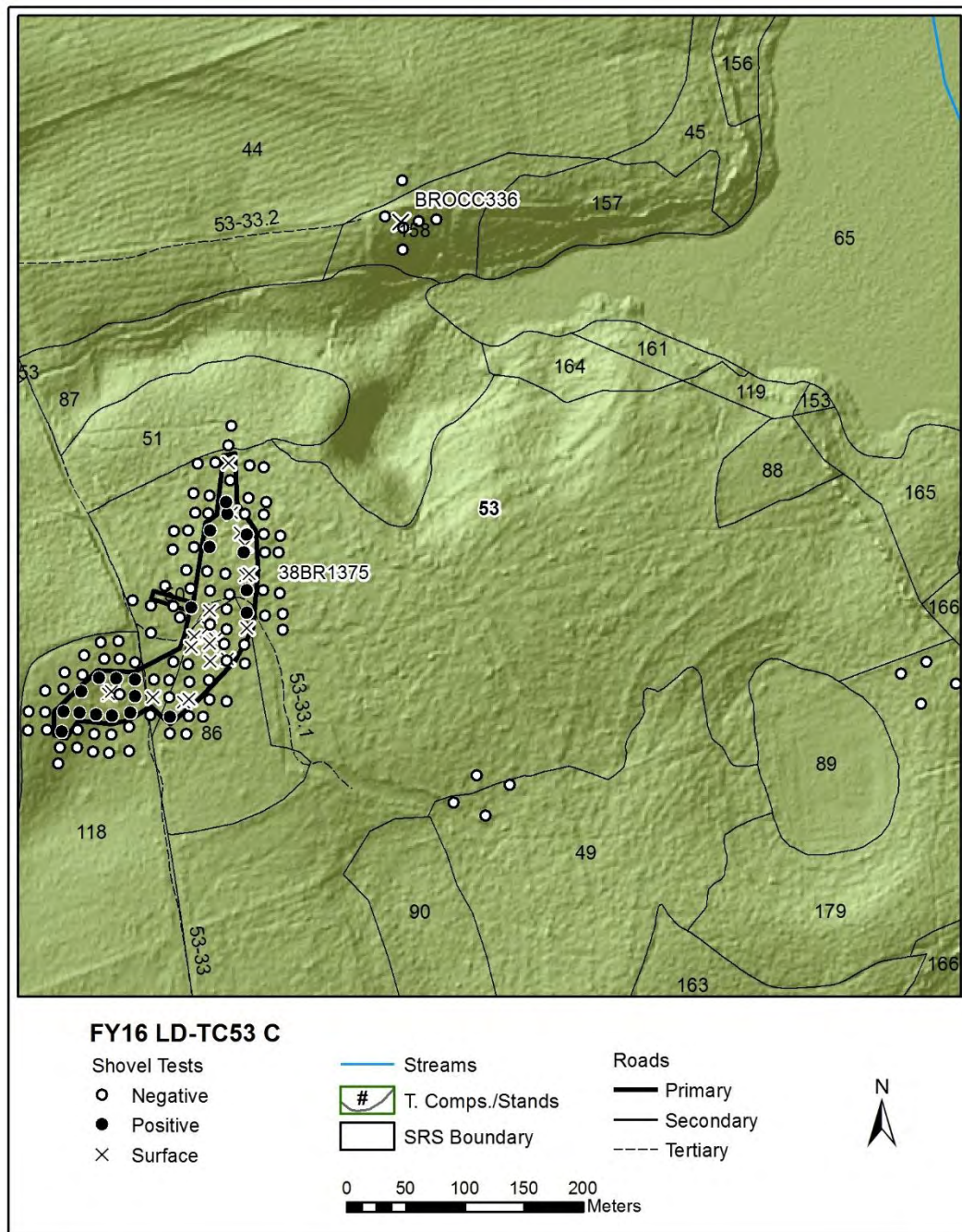


Figure I-55. Timber Compartment 53 survey area continued.

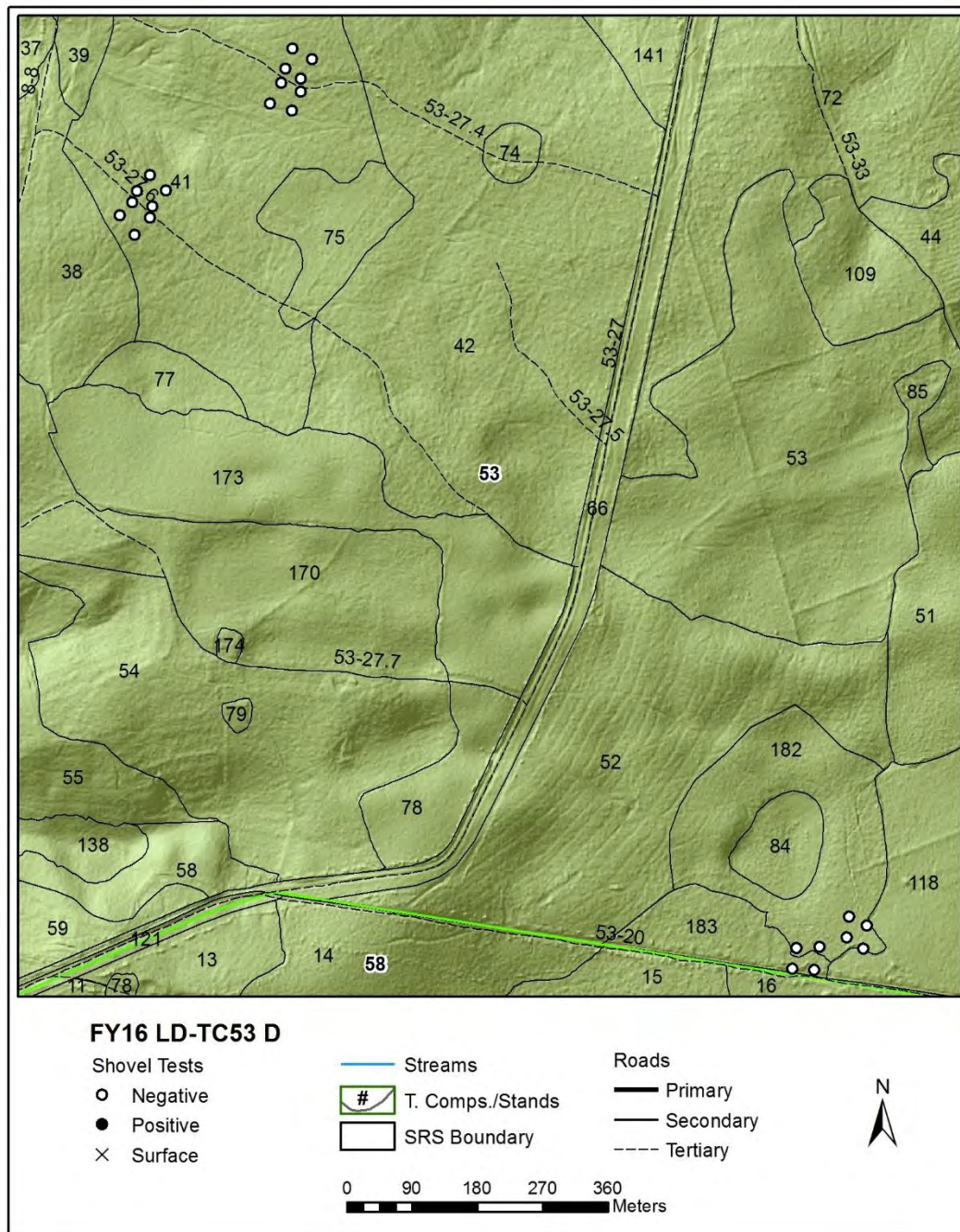


Figure I-56. Timber Compartment 53 survey area continued.

Timber Compartment 54

Archaeological survey in Compartment 54 consisted of subsurface testing of 1 Log Deck area totaling 0.25 acre in Stand 59 (Figure I-57). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 4 STPs (0 positive). Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 58

Archaeological survey in Compartment 58 consisted of subsurface testing of 2 Log Deck areas totaling 0.5 acre in Stands 2 and 66 (Figure I-58). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 8 STPs (0 positive). Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 69

Archaeological survey in Compartment 69 consisted of subsurface testing of 31 Log Deck areas totaling 7.75 acres in Stands 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 24, 30, 37, 40, 42, 86, and 107 (Figure I-59 to Figure I-62). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 122 STPs (0 positive). Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 70

Archaeological survey in Compartment 70 involved subsurface testing of 5 Log Deck areas totaling 1.25 acres in Stands 31, 39, and 66 (Figure I-63). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 20 STPs (0 positive). Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 72

Archaeological survey in Compartment 72 consisted of subsurface testing of 1 Log Deck area totaling 0.25 acre in Stand 99 (Figure I-64). Review of the SRARP database showed no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of a total of 3 STPs (0 positive). Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 80

Archaeological survey in Compartment 80 was initiated in FY15 (SRARP 2015:45). Fieldwork consisted of subsurface testing of 1 Log Deck area totaling 0.25 acre in Stand 35 and resulted in the discovery of a new site (38BR1369). Site delineation continued into the current fiscal year (Figure I-65). Due to the sparse nature of cultural material and poor site integrity, site 38BR1369 is considered not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Timber Compartment 86

Archaeological survey in this Compartment 86 involved the subsurface inspection of 91 acres in Stand 31, which is slated for clearcutting (Figure I-66). Review of the SRARP database indicated no previously recorded sites in the project area. Fieldwork consisted of 14 STPs (0 positive) excavated along a single transect in a high probability area. As these survey efforts resulted in only negative STPs, no further archaeological work was required. Thus, no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed project.

Survey Results

To summarize, Table I-7 lists the results of FY16 compliance survey. Altogether, 32 new sites were recorded and delineated, and 12 previously recorded sites were revisited. Of the total sites investigated during FY16, 5 are considered eligible, and 29 are considered not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The remaining 10 sites have been assigned an unevaluated status (requires testing for eligibility determination), and each will be avoided by DOE contractors. In the event that any of these sites are threatened, further testing will be conducted to make a determination of eligibility. Two isolated artifact occurrences were also recorded during FY16. Isolated finds are considered to hold low research potential. As such, there will be no adverse effects to these ephemeral resources through DOE-related activities. Summary data for new and existing sites are provided in Table I-1 and Table I-2. Evaluations of these sites are provided in Table I-3. Two previously recorded sites, 38AK385 and 38BR219, could not be located during survey this fiscal year, which is attributable to the inaccuracy of the original UTM coordinates and low artifact density as initially reported.

The SRARP surveyed 1,723 acres in FY16 for 15 Site Use Permits and 17 Timber Compartment Prescriptions. Of the total area surveyed, 1,362 acres (79%) involved Site Use Permit projects, and 361 acres (21%) involved Timber Compartment Stands slated for harvesting or Log Deck use. Altogether, 2,916 STPs were excavated during FY16 archaeological surveys with a total of 287 STPs producing artifacts.

In conclusion, Section 110 of the Regulatory process requires an inventory of all cultural resources on public lands. As of this report, the SRARP has surveyed approximately 70,267 acres (36.4%) out of a total of 193,276 (97.4%) of SRS acreage suitable for survey (i.e., excluding SRS wetlands and developed areas). In total, the SRS comprises 198,344 acres or 310 sq. mi. CRM efforts have resulted in the inventory of 2,025 sites (954 prehistoric, 554 historic, and 517 with both prehistoric/historic components) recorded to date.

Table I-7. Summary of FY16 Survey Results.

Site Use Permit Surveys	15
Timber Compartment Prescription Surveys	17
Total STPs Excavated	2,916
Total Positive STPs Excavated	287
Total Area Surveyed (acres)	1,723
New Sites	32
Site Revisits	12
Isolated Artifact Occurrences	2

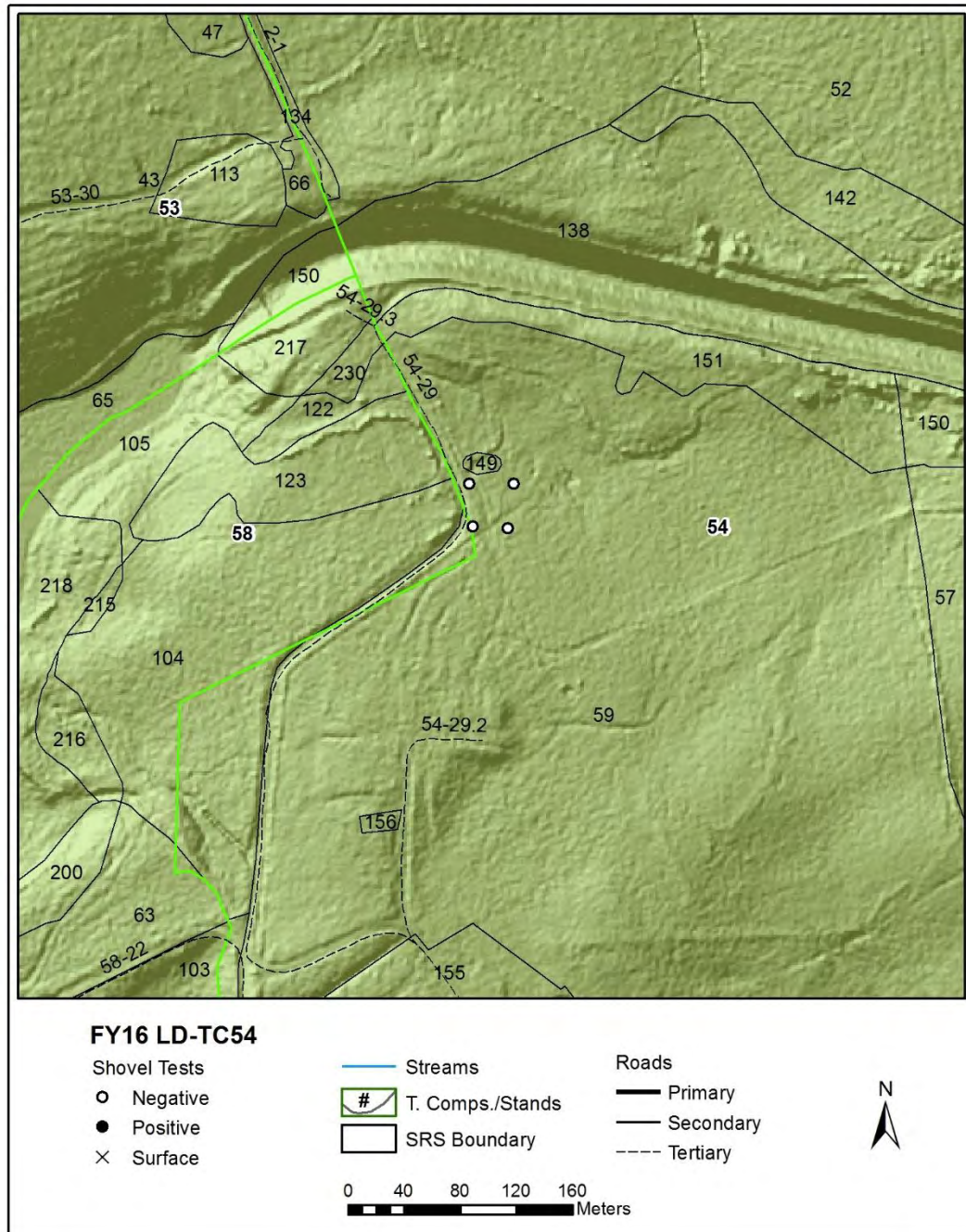


Figure I-57. Timber Compartment 54 survey area.

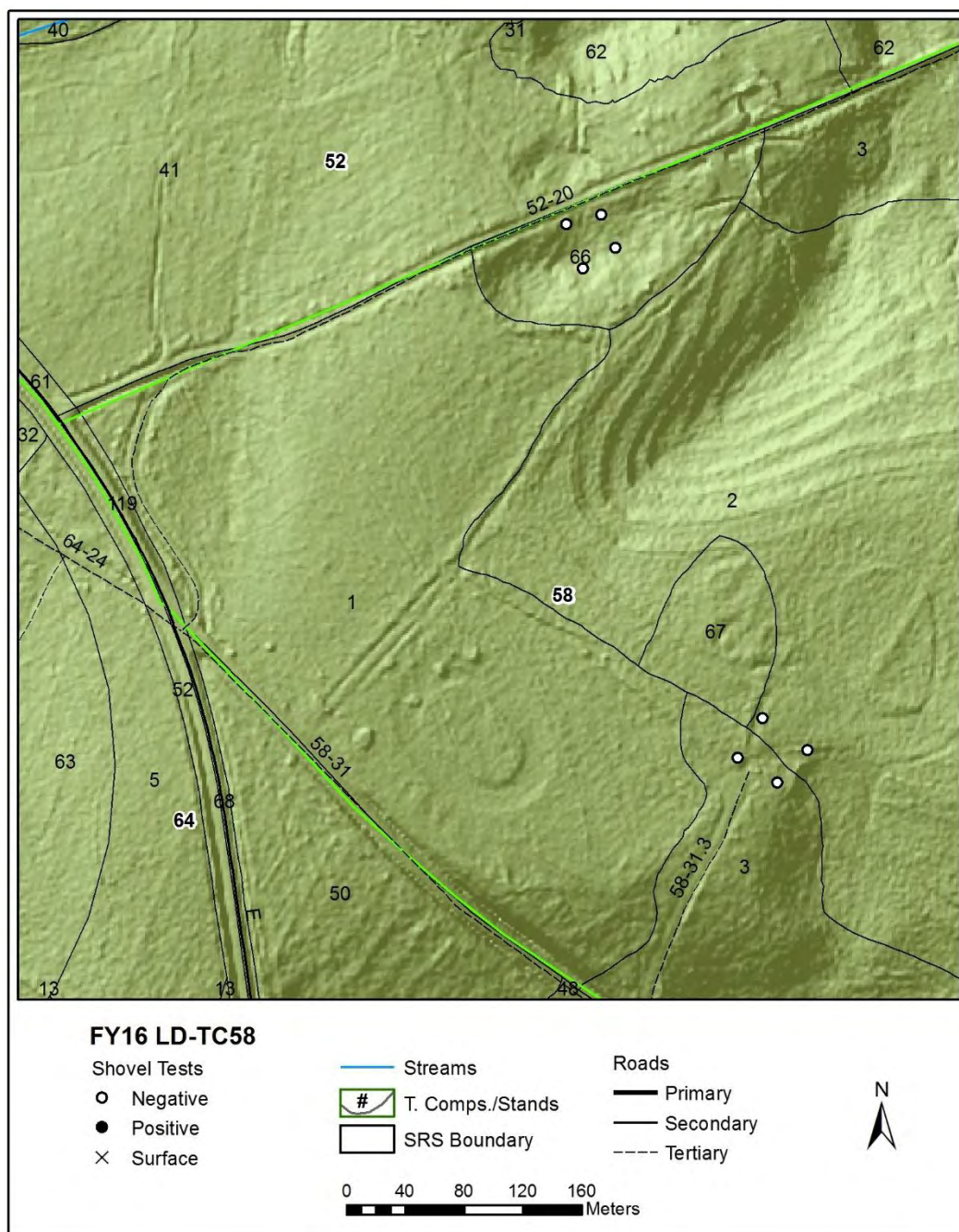


Figure I-58. Timber Compartment 58 survey area.

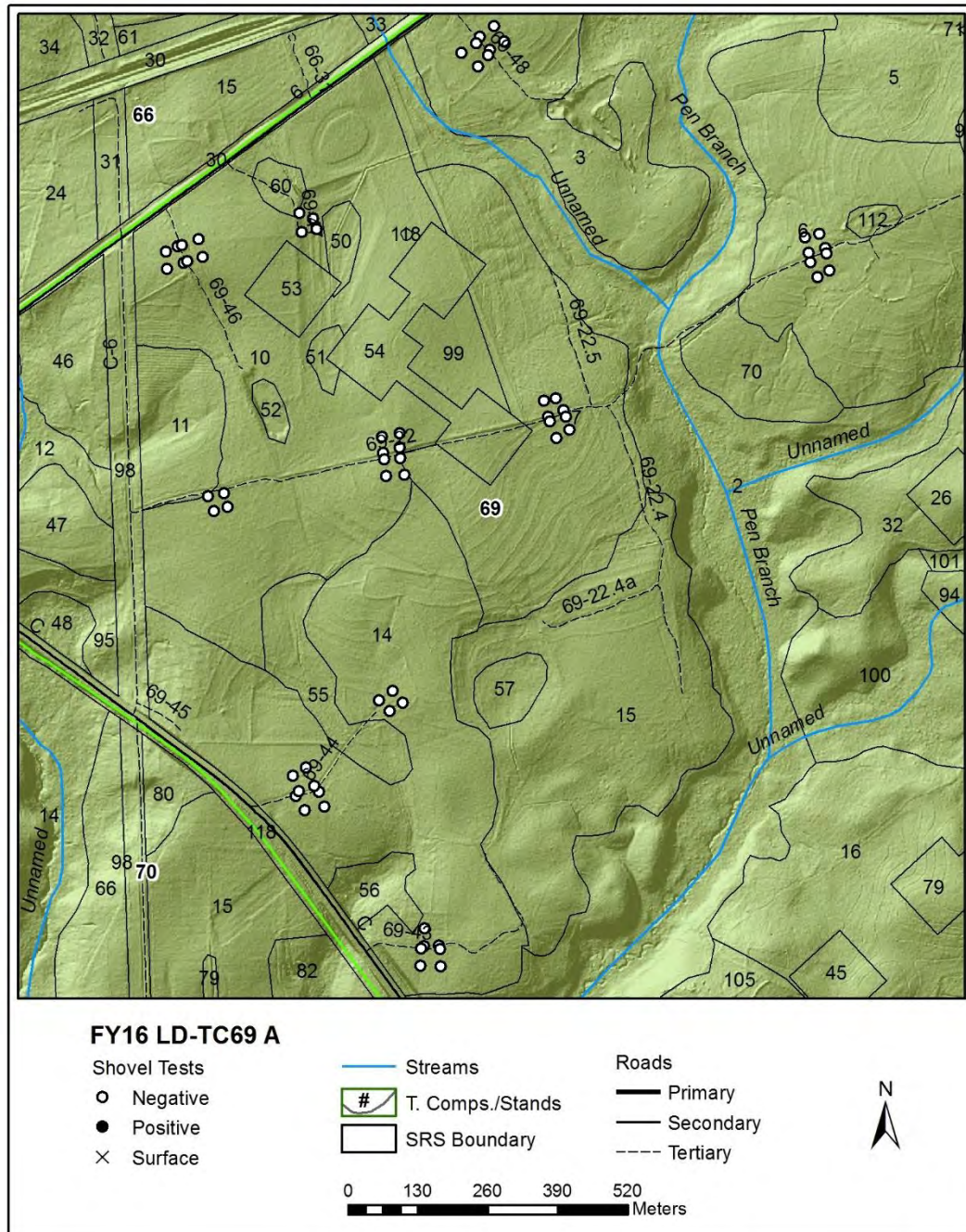


Figure I-59. Timber Compartment 69 survey area.

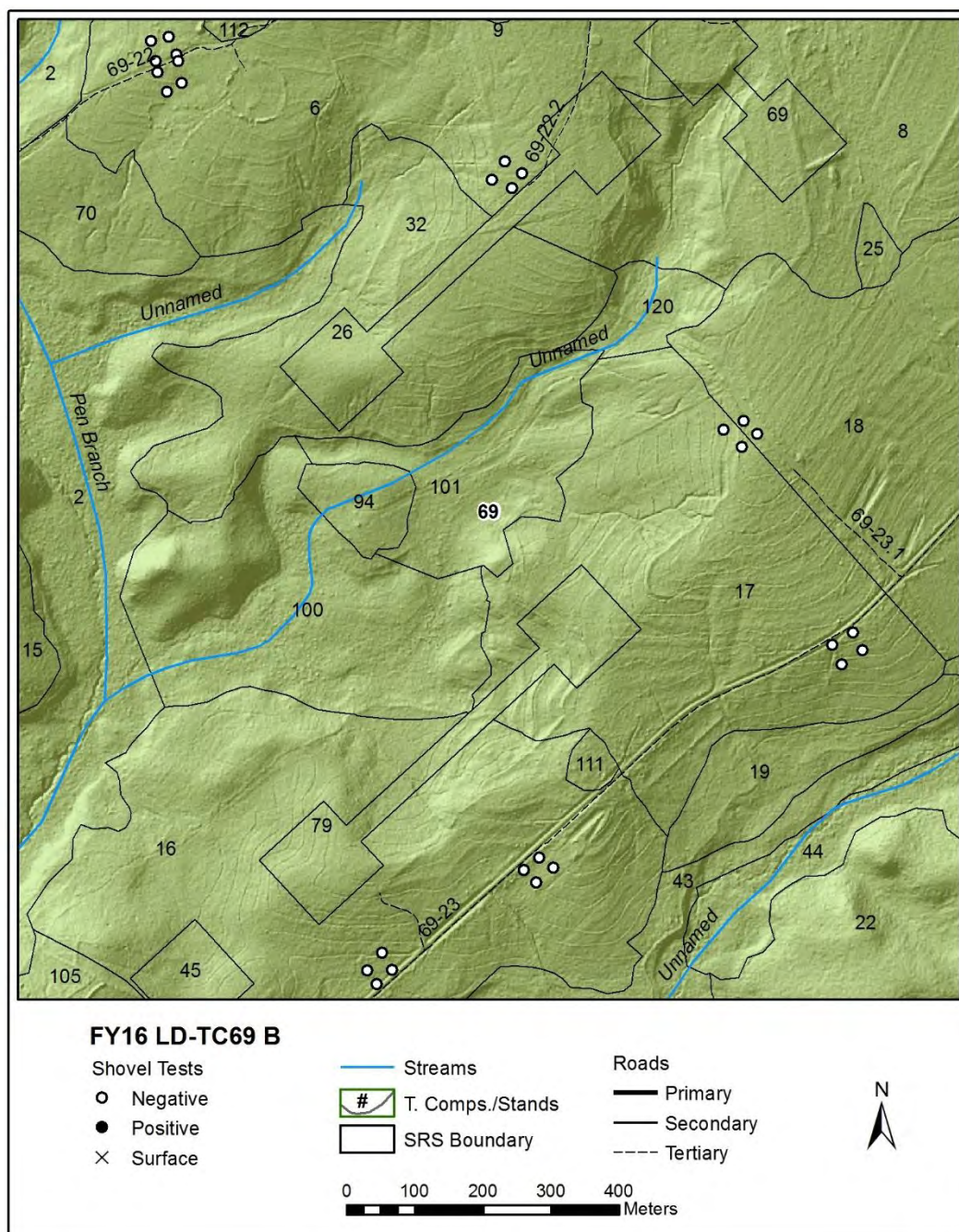


Figure I-60. Timber Compartment 69 survey area continued.

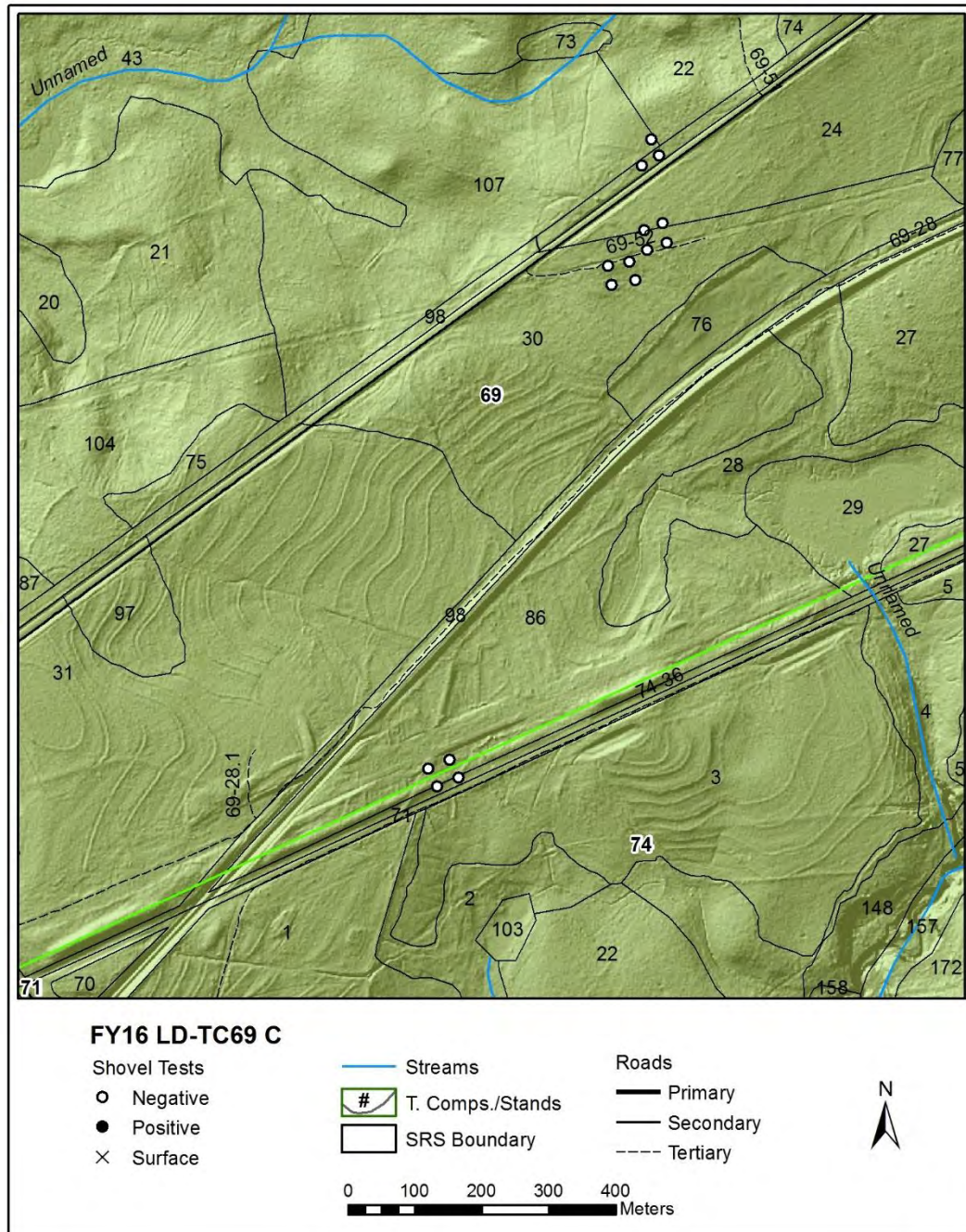
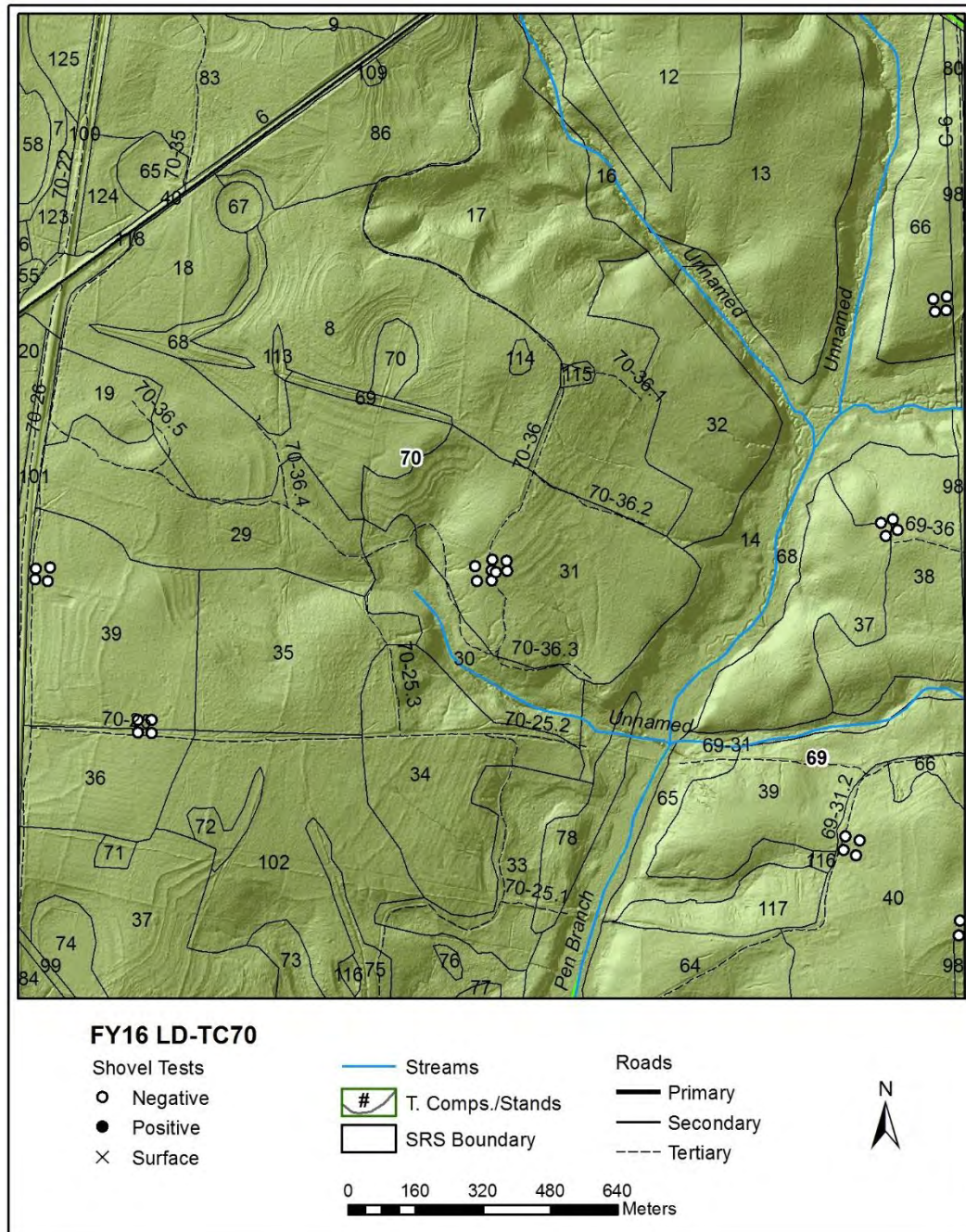
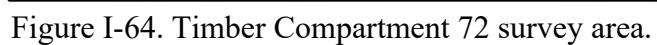


Figure I-61. Timber Compartment 69 survey area continued.





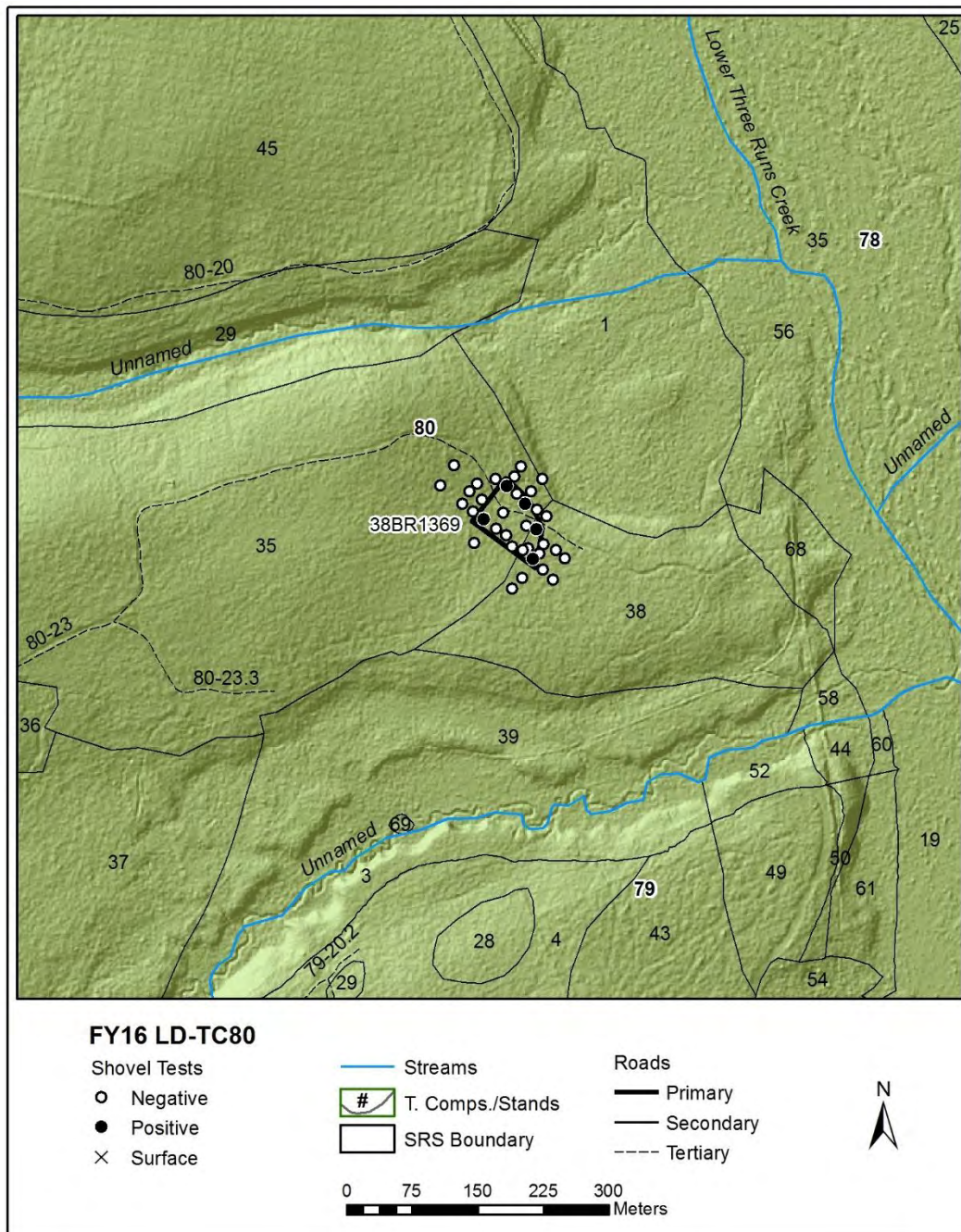


Figure I-65. Timber Compartment 80 survey area.

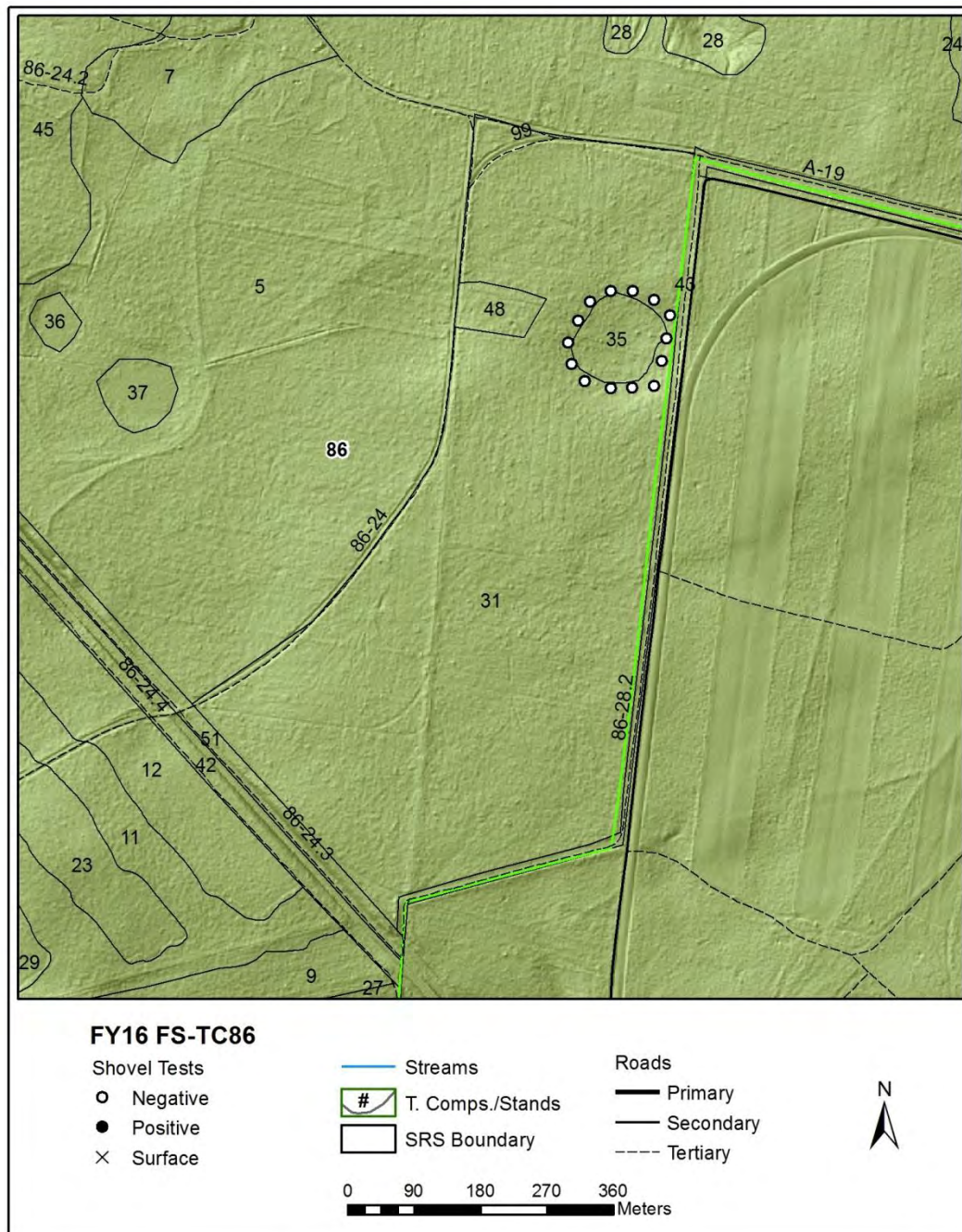


Figure I-66. Timber Compartment 86 survey.

CURATION COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES

Tammy F. Herron

As a result of the primary analysis of artifacts recovered through daily compliance activities, 1,980 artifacts were entered into curation over the course of the past fiscal year. Volunteers with the Carolina Bay Volunteer Research Program (CBVRP) also processed artifacts and geological samples recovered during excavations to further advance ongoing Carolina bay research. Tasks included magnetic grain extraction and sorting of soil samples, sieving sediments for grain size analysis, and splitting samples for geochemistry analysis. For more information regarding volunteer efforts, see the section titled “SRARP Volunteer Program.”

In another study, USC graduate student Jessica Cooper is analyzing triangular points from the collection housed by the SRARP to determine if morphological differences in basal width are temporally significant. These are just a few ways that the collections housed at the SRARP are being utilized to learn more about the history of the region.

As a precautionary measure, duplicate copies of the Site Files generated as a result of archaeological excavations conducted on the SRS are housed at SCIAA in Columbia. This fiscal year, graduate student Joe Wilkinson began scanning the duplicate copies of the SRARP Site Files so that these documents can be integrated into ArchSite, a Geographic Information System (GIS) used to manage archaeological resources in South Carolina. These files encompass parts of Aiken, Allendale, and Barnwell counties.

For nearly four decades, archaeological compliance, research, and public outreach have formed the basis for daily and long-term operation of the SRARP. The nearly two million artifacts curated by SRARP staff hold a wealth of knowledge that continues to be tapped for compliance-related research projects. For instance, 23 samples of burned residue from prehistoric pottery vessels recovered in the CSRA were submitted to Beta Analytic for radiocarbon dating throughout the course of the fiscal year. Additionally, nine geological samples from White Pond were submitted to Beta Analytic for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) dating, as well as one sample from a Bovidae bone found on Edisto Beach. Of the 224 sediment samples submitted for geochemistry analysis this fiscal year, 199 are from archaeological sites in North Carolina and South Carolina, and 25 are from White Pond located in Kershaw County, South Carolina. Other samples submitted for further research include 10 samples for Aciniform carbon testing and 32 samples for *Sporormiella* analysis, both sample groups from White Pond. Lastly, immunological analysis of temporally diagnostic hafted bifaces to evaluate diachronic trends in animal prey species selection and availability continued with the submission of 29 more artifacts to be tested for blood residue. This immunological study previously verified bovid (bison) residue on several hafted bifaces from the Paleoindian through early Middle Archaic periods, and may lend evidence as to whether bison in the South Atlantic Slope were eradicated by the early Middle Holocene.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CURATION FACILITY

Tammy F. Herron and Haley G. Thompson

This fiscal year, SRARP Assistant Curator J. Haley Grant re-inventoried another 25 boxes of artifacts housed in the Archaeological Curation Facility (ACF) located within the SRS Curation Facility Building 315-M, placed inventory sheets inside each box, and sealed the boxes with strapping tape as a further security precaution. Mrs. Grant also compiled an inventory of all artifacts miscounted, added, re-classified, or missing.

In August of 2016, the ACF's main floor areas were freshly painted at the bequest of Andy Albenesius with Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC. For three days during this project, Mrs. Grant was relocated to the primary SRARP offices; however, she was able to continue to re-inventory without interruption.

Although the SRS Curation Facility was originally established as a repository to house archaeological and Cold War-related artifacts from the site, small outreach tours are performed as interest in the collections stored in the facility has grown. As such, the SRARP staff, in conjunction with Cold War Curation also housed within the SRS Curation Facility, participated in 36 formal and informal tours of the facility during FY16. Due to the increased demand for tours and to prevent disturbance of archaeological artifacts stored in the ACF, an existing exhibit was relocated from the primary SRARP office building to the ACF for visitors to view.

One of the highlights of the year took place in July when staff members were asked to conduct a tour for the Nuclear Energy Tribal Working Group (NETWG). The group is comprised of tribal representatives from across the United States that seek to engage tribal governments interested in nuclear energy issues, particularly from a research and development perspective. NETWG members are interested in learning about cultural resource issues, specifically with regard to native lands, when visiting test sites and national laboratories. It was interesting to hear points of view from the Native American perspective, and staff members will work towards incorporating some of the suggestions resulting from their visit to the facility.

The ACF at the SRS Curation Facility continues to operate efficiently and within the guidelines set forth by the Secretary of Interior.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

J. Christopher Gillam

This fiscal year, maintenance to the SRARP archaeological Geographic Information System (GIS) involved updating ArcGIS equipment and datasets to ArcGIS 10.4.1, ongoing use of Trimble GeoXH GPS units and Pathfinder Pro software, and continued work on correcting and updating SRS archaeological site polygon and point

layers. Procedures for GPS data collection with Terrasync software were updated, and the new prehistoric archaeological predictive model was implemented in FY16. The site-wide survey coverage and associated database were also updated by the SRARP. The SRARP staff continues updating the curation and site file databases as new data are collected from the field.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE POLYGONS AND CENTROIDS PROJECT

J. Christopher Gillam

The SRARP has used GPS technology to record archaeological site locations since it was an experimental technology in the early 1990s. Unfortunately, most sites recorded on the SRS were documented prior to the introduction of this technology. The problem, then, is that site location accuracy is questionable prior to 1993 on the SRS. Likewise, it would be too cost-prohibitive to relocate 2,025 previously recorded sites in the field, beyond the ongoing efforts to do so for survey areas within normal compliance activities.

This fiscal year, previously recorded site locations are being re-evaluated as part of the archaeological site digitization project using extant field maps and site descriptions, GPS data (when available), digitized historic USGS maps, 1951 aerial imagery, and more recent high-resolution LiDAR imagery (Figure I-67). To date, 440 site polygons have been digitized. Geo-referenced LiDAR data and 1951 aerial photos have been particularly useful for improving the accuracy of site locations documented prior to GPS use on the SRS, where location errors of 20- to 100-m are the norm and extreme examples of 1-km error are rare. The ultimate objective is to meet USGS map accuracy standards for 1:24,000 scale base maps (ca. 12-m accuracy).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL GEOSPATIAL DATABASE PROJECT

Brian M. Milner

As of FY16, the SRARP manages 2,025 archaeological sites dispersed across the 310 sq. mi. of the SRS, and the curation collection consists of approximately two million artifacts recovered during archaeological survey since 1973. Current fieldwork is tracked digitally through the use of GPS systems and ESRI ArcGIS; however, much of the artifact inventory and site information, such as field forms, site forms, and photographs, are maintained in standard paper formats and a number of disjointed databases. This recording system makes researching specific sites and artifacts types, as well as studies involving spatial distributions and patterning, very difficult and time consuming. Consequently, the need for a standardized, geospatial database system that can grant quick access to the enormous volume of archaeological information the SRARP has at its disposal is imminent.

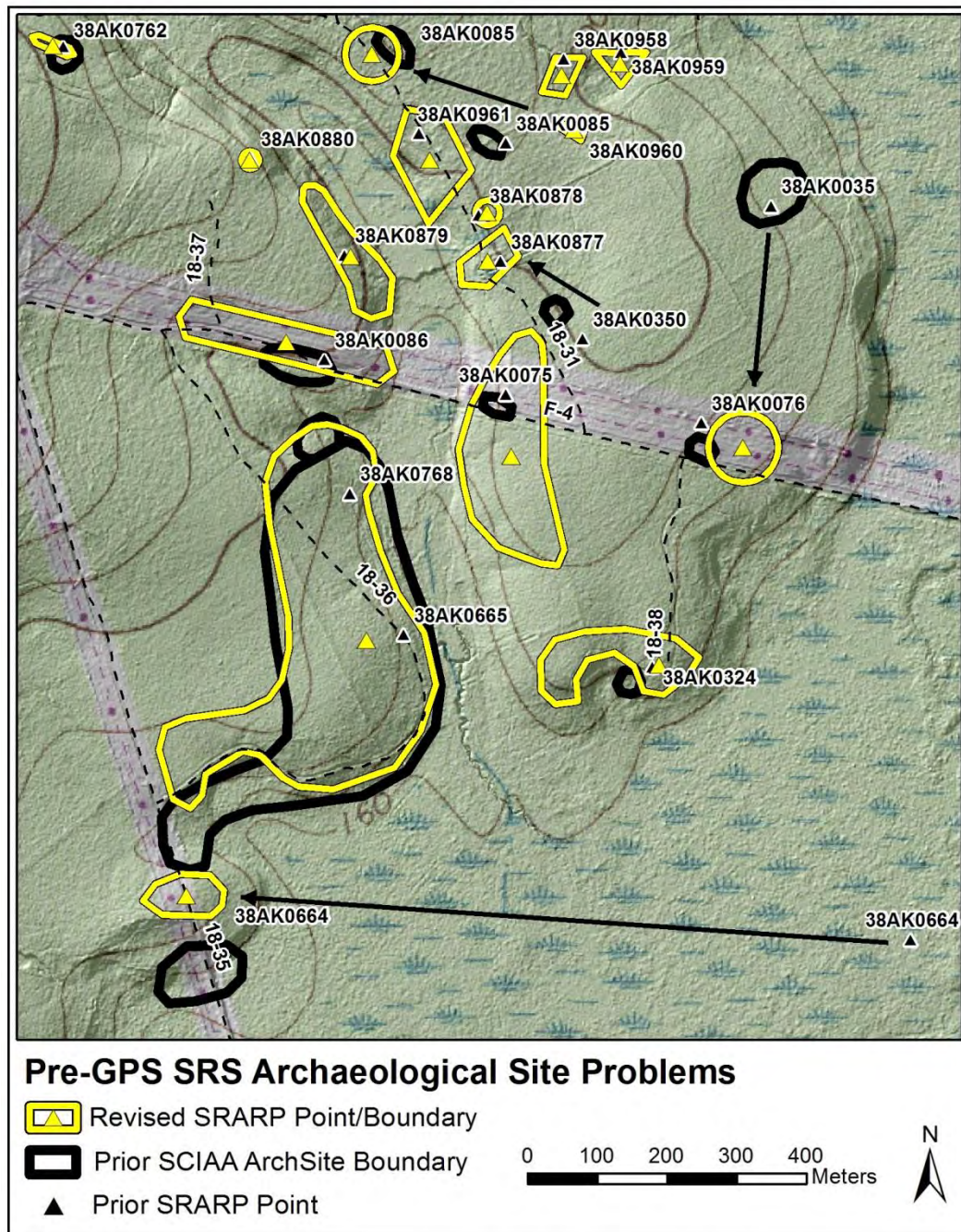


Figure I-67. Typical corrections to site polygons and centroids on the SRS.

The ultimate goal in creating a standardized database is to incorporate many of the paper files in a way that can be joined with the geospatial data currently utilized in the ArcGIS system. This integration will allow for faster and more efficient decision-making during survey project planning, along with facilitating more in-depth research by the SRARP staff. Recently, Keith Stephenson, Brian Milner, and Karen Smith (Director of the Applied Research Division, SCIAA) consulted with Jun Zhou and Myk Milligan, (USC College of Arts and Sciences Computing Center) to discuss what hardware and software would be appropriate for the SRARP. These include a server system that would be connected in office through the use of a local area network providing multiple staff members simultaneous access to current database information. Plans are to have the network server system installed and operating by the latter half of FY16.

SAFETY COMPLIANCE

George L. Wingard

During this fiscal year, the SRARP continued compliance regarding federal and state regulations governing human health and safety. As Director of Safety, George Wingard shared with the staff a variety of topics pertaining to their health and safety at meetings held throughout the year and during morning briefings.

PART II. RESEARCH

RESEARCH ABSTRACTS

Searching for Stratigraphy in a Sand Dune: Artifact Backplots, Refitting, and Frequency Distributions at Squires Ridge, North Carolina

I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Christopher R. Moore, and Terry E. Barbour, II

Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN

Squires Ridge is a multicomponent, stratified site situated atop a relict sand dune along the Tar River in eastern North Carolina. Based upon temporally diagnostic artifacts and chronometric dates, four occupation zones (Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic and Early/Middle Woodland) are buried within the upper meter of aeolian sand. Trench excavation data, including the analysis of artifact backplots, artifact refitting, chronometric dates, and the frequency distribution of artifact counts by level indicate the presence of intact, stratified occupations at the site. Great potential exists at Squires Ridge to answer questions related to the early prehistory of the North Carolina Coastal Plain.

Early Archaic Hunting and Foraging in the Interior Coastal Plain: A Model from the Central Savannah River Area

J. Christopher Gillam

Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN

Early Archaic hunter-gatherers impacted, modified and made extensive use of the Interior Coastal Plain's environment, resulting in a unique cultural landscape. This Early Holocene Oak-Pine Savannah was quite different than the sub-boreal environs of the preceding Pleistocene. Growing evidence is emerging for a generalized pattern of hunting and foraging in riverine, tributary and upland settings. This study demonstrates the use of GIS with ANOVA, Chi-Square and T-Test statistics for analyzing the environmental setting of component-level archaeological data to produce a model of the Early Archaic Cultural Landscape for the Central Savannah River, applicable to other regions, cultures and time periods.

Continental Roots and Coastal Routes? Merging Archaeological, Bio-Geographic and Genomic Evidence of the Peopling of the Americas

J. Christopher Gillam, Andrei Tabarev and Masami Izuho

Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL

Genetic evidence suggests that the Amerind haplogroups A-D coalesce in north-central East Asia (CEA), around Mongolia. How, then, do we have a late Pleistocene coastal

migration to the Americas when ancestral populations are centrally-located in the heart of the continent? One answer is offered by bio-geographic and archaeological evidence and an (in)convenient gap in our genetic knowledge of Upper Paleolithic Japan. Japan's mainland, Honshu, is proposed as the genetic refugia of the first Americans, in contrast to the Beringia hypothesis. These populations, established by a southeastern migration (ca. 40k-35k BP) from CEA/Mongolia to Kyushu/Honshu, via China/Korea, were themselves subsequently displaced, physically and genetically, by a southern migration (ca. 18k-16k BP) of northern Siberian hunters from Sakhalin/Hokkaido, progenitors of the later Jomon. Genetic isolation and subsequent displacement/migration are more likely from a large island setting with low population density, nearly 20k years of prior occupation and diverse cultural adaptations, than a continentally-linked landmass with little archaeological evidence dating prior to 15k BP. A southeastern migration around 35k BP from CEA to Japan set the stage, with northern Siberian migrants around 16k BP displacing Honshu's established Paleolithic cultures, driving some maritime-adapted populations northward along the opening coastline and onward to the Americas.

Paleoindian Responses at the Younger Dryas Boundary: A Case Study from the Carolinas

Albert C. Goodyear, I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Christopher R. Moore,
and David G. Anderson

Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL

The onset of the Younger Dryas stadial is thought to have occurred during the Clovis period. The cause of the Younger Dryas and the near simultaneous disappearance of the Clovis techno-culture in North America continues to be a set of events that is not well understood. Debates exist regarding the cause of the Younger Dryas and its possible effects on climate, plants, and animals, as well as humans. The archaeological record stands apart from these disciplines as an independent source of data and possible insights. Archaeological studies in the Carolinas are providing compelling evidence regarding Clovis settlement systems and demography and the immediately succeeding post Clovis-fluted point period. During Clovis times, two geographically separate but adjacent macrobands are thought to have existed in North and South Carolina, respectively. In the immediately following time period defined by instrument-assisted fluted points (Redstones), projectile point frequency drops dramatically and territorial ranges contract. Significant technological changes also exist between Clovis and Redstone points. During this period, a possible travelway running along the Fall Line from near Raleigh, North Carolina to the Savannah River suggests that some cultural connections between the former Clovis macrobands still existed.

Return to Hawthorne: Case Study of a Forgotten Community

J. Haley Grant and George L. Wingard

Presentation at the 2016 South Carolina Historic Preservation Conference, Columbia, SC

The rural pre-Savannah River Site community of Hawthorne was located in Aiken County along the western edge of South Carolina. During the mid-20th century, farms, schools, churches, homes, and businesses dotted the landscape of Hawthorne. Though many people called Hawthorne home, the community disappeared entirely with the coming of the Savannah River Plant in 1950. Current research by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program delves into the history of this small and forgotten community through archaeology, oral histories, deed research, and land acquisition records.

Rosenwald Schools Meet Cold War: Four Mile, Gum Pond, and the Atomic Energy Commission in Rural South Carolina

J. Haley Grant

Poster presented at the 4th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Augusta, GA

With the building of Rosenwald Schools came hope for a better future and standard of education for rural African-American children. Active between 1913 and 1932, the Rosenwald School Building Program aided in the construction of 5,000 schools across the Southeast. South Carolina contained a total of 481 Rosenwald Schools. Through historic schoolhouse research of the pre-Savannah River Site built era, SRARP staff has identified two Rosenwald School sites: Four Mile and Gum Pond. Four Mile was located east of Dunbarton off Old Donora Road and served a greater area as part of the only African-American high school available for miles. Gum Pond, a grammar school, was located in the northeast portion of the site in the old Pleasant Hill Community. Both school sites represent an integral component of the pre-SRS historical fabric. Four Mile and Gum Pond offer historical and archaeological research opportunities to the staff of the SRARP, as few Rosenwald School sites have been researched archaeologically. This poster, presented in September of 2015, highlights the Four Mile and Gum Pond Rosenwald Schools and the changes resulting from the Atomic Energy Commission's land acquisition in 1950.

The Cult of First Man and Male Figures in the Deep South

Adam King

Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN

Between the 12th and 14th centuries, male figures appear in Mississippian imagery from central Tennessee to central South Carolina. Those figures occur as two-dimensional images on copper plates and shell gorgets, and as three-dimensional images in the form of stone and ceramic statuary and human figural pipes. Some of the images are clearly not local to the region, while others appear to be made in local styles and inspired by the arrival of nonlocal imagery, ideas, and people. In this paper, I will argue that they all have a common source and a common general referent; they represent the spread of a religious cult devoted to First Man.

Households, Communities and the Early History of Etowah

Adam King

Paper presented in the symposium Reconsidering Mississippian Households and Communities at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL

Etowah was the home of Mississippian period communities for 550 years. During that time, three distinct communities were created: an initial founding followed by two reoccupations after periods of abandonment. Because abandonment creates points in the life of a community where local traditions can be questioned and modified, they can lead to novel ways of casting identity, social relations, and history. With each new community created at Etowah, households and the larger built environment were organized in different ways. These differences reveal the process of community creation and also the means through which households were integrated into the larger community.

2016 Etowah and the Cahokian Diaspora

Adam King

Paper presented at the 2016 Mid-South Archaeological Conference, Memphis, TN

Etowah's ascent to regional prominence in the 14th century was accompanied by marked changes in the site and its material culture. One of those changes was the creation of an elite mortuary mound and the placement of people with foreign and finely-crafted objects in it. Many of those objects were made in the Central Mississippi Valley, and some came from the Cahokian sphere. The nature and distribution of those objects lead me to infer that they came with people, rather than through exchange. The people were prominent families who left Cahokia in search of new places to be important. The objects were their ritual regalia and paraphernalia. Within a generation of their arrival, both played an integral role in the creation of a new world order at Etowah.

Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Central Savannah River Valley

Christopher R. Moore, Mark J. Brooks, Larry R. Kimball, Margaret E. Newman,
and Brian P. Kooyman

American Antiquity 81:132-147

Results of protein residue and lithic microwear analyses are reported for Paleoindian and Early Archaic stone tools from a Carolina bay sand rim on the Aiken Plateau of South Carolina, USA. Protein residue analysis is performed using crossover immunoelectrophoresis (CIEP) and indicates positive results for Bovidae, Cervidae, Galliformes, and *Meleagris gallopavo*. These results are complemented by a larger immunological study of 135 diagnostic hafted bifaces from South Carolina and Georgia. Among other species identified, bovid residue was found on multiple Paleoindian hafted

bifaces, an Early Archaic hafted biface, and a Middle Archaic hafted biface. Results suggest continuity of species selection and availability across the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary and provide no support for the exploitation of extinct fauna. The data do provide compelling evidence for a demographic shift and/or regional extirpation of Bovidae possibly as late as the early mid-Holocene in the Southeast. In addition, microwear analysis of artifacts from Flamingo Bay indicates intensive hide scraping, antler boring, bone graving/planing/pointing, wood whittling, and hafting traces. Microwear data suggest intentional snap-fracture or bipolarization of exhausted or broken Clovis points for reuse as hide scrapers, and use of large bifacial knives and unifacial scrapers in intensive defleshing activities consistent with large animal butchery.

Immunological Analysis of Clovis and Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces from the North Carolina Sandhills

Christopher R. Moore, Jeffrey D. Irwin, Margaret Newman, and Brian P. Kooyman

North Carolina Archaeology 64:104-120

Immunological or blood protein analysis is a method for extracting and identifying ancient animal proteins preserved within microfractures of stone tools or other artifacts. Cross-over immunoelectrophoresis (CIEP) has been applied successfully in the analysis and interpretation of protein residues on archaeological materials for more than 25 years. Here, we report the results of CIEP on a sample of 11 Early Archaic hafted bifaces and 1 Clovis hafted biface recovered from the Fort Bragg military installation in the North Carolina Sandhills. Four of the 12 artifacts produced positive reactions to available antigens. These reactions include Galliformes (i.e., quail, grouse, or other gallinaceous fowl) on a large Clovis hafted biface, cat on a Hardaway Side-Notched hafted biface, deer and rabbit from a Big Sandy/Rowan hafted biface, and, perhaps most notably, bovine from a Hardaway-Dalton hafted biface. The identification of bovine (presumably *B. bison*) on a Hardaway-Dalton is particularly interesting given its context from site 31HK118 (Sicily), a large lithic scatter that has produced numerous Paleoindian and Early Archaic tools and sits along the spine of the major watershed divide of Fort Bragg. While additional immunological analyses are needed to verify this finding, the implications of bison hunting may be significant for understanding Early Archaic settlement. Likewise, the association of gallinaceous fowl with Clovis highlights the findings of other immunological studies and suggests that a broad range of animal species was targeted by Clovis hunters.

The Quaternary Evolution of Herndon Bay, a Carolina Bay on the Coastal Plain of North Carolina (USA): Implications for Paleoclimate and Oriented Lake Genesis

Christopher R. Moore, Mark J. Brooks, David J. Mallinson, Peter R. Parham,
Andrew H. Ivester, and James K. Feathers

Southeastern Geology 51:145-172

Geological investigations of Herndon Bay, a Carolina bay in the Coastal Plain of North Carolina (USA), provide evidence for rapid basin scour and migration during Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) 3 of the late Pleistocene. LiDAR data show a regressive sequence of sand rims that partially backfill the remnant older portions of the bay, with evidence for basin migration more than 600 meters to the northwest. Basin migration was punctuated by periods of stability and construction of a regressive sequence of sand rims with basal muddy sands incorporated into the oldest rims. Single grain OSL ages place the initial formation of each sand rim from oldest to most recent as ca. 36.7 ± 4.1 , 29.6 ± 3.1 , and 27.2 ± 2.8 ka. These ages indicate that migration and rim construction were coincident with MIS 3 through early MIS 2, a time of rapid oscillations in climate. The fact that Carolina bay basins can migrate, yet maintain their characteristic shape and orientation, demonstrates that Carolina bays are oriented lakes that evolved over time through lacustrine and eolian processes. This research also indicates that Carolina bays can respond rapidly during periods of climatic transition, such as Dansgaard-Oeschger or Heinrich events.

Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Savannah River Valley

Christopher R. Moore, Mark J. Brooks, Larry R. Kimball, Margaret E. Newman, and
Brian P. Kooyman

Invited paper at the First Floridians Conference, Monticello, FL

Results of protein residue and lithic microwear analyses are reported for Paleoindian and Early Archaic stone tools from a Carolina bay sand rim on the Aiken Plateau of South Carolina, USA. Protein residue analysis is performed using crossover immunoelectrophoresis (CIEP) and indicates positive results for Bovidae, Cervidae, Galliformes, and *Meleagris gallopavo*. These results are complemented by a larger immunological study of 135 diagnostic hafted bifaces from South Carolina and Georgia. Among other species identified, bovid residue was found on multiple Paleoindian hafted bifaces, an Early Archaic hafted biface, and a Middle Archaic hafted biface. Results suggest continuity of species selection and availability across the Pleistocene/Holocene boundary and provide no support for the exploitation of extinct fauna. The data do provide compelling evidence for a demographic shift and/or regional extirpation of Bovidae possibly as late as the early mid-Holocene in the Southeast. In addition, microwear analysis of artifacts from Flamingo Bay indicates intensive hide scraping, antler boring, bone graving/planing/pointing, wood whittling, and hafting traces. Microwear data suggest intentional snap-fracture or bipolarization of exhausted or broken Clovis points for reuse as hide scrapers, and use of large bifacial knives and unifacial scrapers in intensive defleshing activities consistent with large animal butchery.

Evaluation of Magnetic Microspherules and Elemental Data from Pre-Younger Dryas to Recent Age Deposits at Squires Ridge (31ED365), Tar River, North Carolina

Christopher R. Moore, Malcolm A. LeCompte, Allen West, James K. Feathers, Chad S. Lane, Andrew L. Leier, and I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.

Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN

Sediments from Squires Ridge (38ED365), a stratified archaeological site on the Tar River in North Carolina, were analyzed to evaluate magnetic microspherules and other geochemical markers reported for the Younger Dryas Boundary (YDB). Here, we report on microspherules using a Scanning Electron Microscope and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy, along with bulk sediment geochemistry for major and trace elements, carbon and nitrogen isotopes, sedimentology, and luminescence dates for pre-Younger Dryas to recent age deposits. We report the presence of a large Platinum (Pt) anomaly consistent with data reported for the GISP2 ice core and occurring within a modal peak of magnetic microspherules.

Late Pleistocene and Holocene Abrupt Climate Change and Human Response in the Southeastern United States

Christopher R. Moore, Mark J. Brooks, and I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.

Invited paper at a symposium titled "Human Adaptations to Late Glacial and Early Holocene Climate and Environmental Changes: Towards a Trans-Atlantic Perspective" presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL

As a result of the analysis of high-resolution global and regional paleoclimate records, we now know that our "stable" Holocene climate has been punctuated with periods of rapid and synchronous change, including rapid changes in temperature, available moisture, and vegetation. Far from being a period of climatic stability, recent studies suggest abrupt climate change during the Holocene, including departures in temperature and precipitation with millennial-scale cyclicity that operate independently of glacial/interglacial climate. Recent geoarchaeological evidence from the South Atlantic Coastal Plain has provided evidence for regional-scale burial processes likely operating on millennial time-scales and in response to regional, if not global, perturbations to the climate system. This evidence includes a limited but pervasive signature of landform aggradation over the Holocene in a variety of depositional environments and geomorphic settings. Periods of rapid climate change and resulting ecological and environmental disruption are implied. In this paper, we examine the evidence and discuss the possible behavioral responses of Late Pleistocene and Holocene hunter-gatherers to rapid climate change events in the Southeast.

Reconstructing Hawthorne: A Former Community on the Savannah River Site

Keith Stephenson and George L. Heath

Paper presented at the 4th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Augusta, GA

Recently, an oral history project coupled with documentary and archaeological research was initiated to reconstruct the landscape of the early 20th-century rural community of Hawthorne on the Savannah River Site (SRS). Hawthorne was an unincorporated, rural, agricultural community with a population of about 100 residents consisting of tenant farmers, sharecroppers, day laborers, and farm owners. The extent of the Hawthorne

community included some 50 square miles and was bounded primarily by the postal route. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the community of Hawthorne centered on a post office and general store. Other institutions supporting the rural community included segregated schools and churches, general stores, and weekend BBQ stands. In 1927, the Hawthorne post office was officially closed, and the area's residents received their mail from Jackson—although they still referred to their community as Hawthorne. Archaeological excavations have been conducted at historic house sites throughout the former community of Hawthorne. These efforts concentrated on household refuse areas to determine the kinds of personal objects people owned, as well as the types of farm implements that were discarded. The material record is being compared to interviews with former Hawthorne residents to determine what, if any, degree of consumerism and modernization occurred during the latter 19th century to the mid-20th century.

Refining the Hollywood Mound Site Chronology Using Sequence Analysis

Keith Stephenson, Adam King, Karen Y. Smith, Christopher Thornock, and
Kelly Goldberg

Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN

Two decades of research on Mississippi period societies in the Middle Savannah River Valley have revealed political centers, community cemeteries, and habitation sites. Whereas some of the cemeteries and habitation sites should be contemporary, our understanding of these societies predicts that the centers should not be; however, due to 'wiggles' in the calibration curve, radiocarbon dates alone cannot be used to test this prediction. We attempt to mitigate the impact of the 'wiggle' by applying Oxcal's Sequence Analysis. Our objective is to demonstrate the efficacy of the Sequence approach using data from one regional center, the Hollywood mound site (9RI1).

Regional Analysis of the Middle Woodland Deptford Period on the South Atlantic Slope

Keith Stephenson and Karen Y. Smith

Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL

Middle Woodland sites of the Deptford period on the Atlantic Coastal Plain first received archaeological attention during the Great Depression. Aspects of Deptford settlement organization and its socio-political economies have been debated ever since. Models developed for interior-riverine sites in the Coastal Plain indicate that occupation differed between floodplain sites and those of the upland, inter-fluvial areas. Two extensive blocks with Deptford components were excavated at the Savannah River Site: the G. S. Lewis West site on the floodplain and 38AK155 in the uplands. Comparative analysis indicates differences in large-scale storage, mortuary behavior, complex pottery designs, craft specialization, and long-distance exchange.

Pottery, Shellmounds, and Monuments: Environmental Impacts and Landscape Management of Fisher-Gatherer-Hunters in Jomon Japan

Junzo Uchiyama and J. Christopher Gillam

Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL

The Jomon Period in Japan (ca. 11,650-3,000 BP) is known as one of the world's earliest ceramic producing cultures. The Jomon sustained a fishing-hunting-gathering economy for an extensive period of time, until the introduction of the wet rice paddy system from mainland Asia. There are three major factors characterizing the cultural landscape of the Jomon: pottery, shell mounds, and stone/wood monuments. This paper explores what roles these elements played in the cultural landscape. First, despite the early emergence of pottery, ceramics dramatically increased in amount and came into daily use only after a sedentary lifestyle became widespread in the Early Holocene. As firing pottery requires substantial firewood, pottery uptake must have produced considerable pressure on local environments, fostering a complex use of resources. Second, large-scale shell mounds followed pottery, probably functioning as landmarks to strengthen social bonds of local communities. And third, stone/wood monuments were the last to appear, when the Jomon society expanded into previously unused environments, such as alluvial flatlands and steep mountains. All these are closely related to the management of their cultural landscape, reflecting the Jomon cultural perception of the environment.

Unraveling the Mystery of the Marina Gregg Quilt

Wingard, George L.

Paper presented at the 4th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Augusta, GA

In January 2015, while conducting research at the archives of the Gregg-Graniteville Library on the University of South Carolina-Aiken campus, an artifact was revealed that is usually housed deep in their collections. The object is a mid-19th century quilt, including a provenience card that raised a lot of questions. Who created the quilt, and how did it end up in the collections? Using the knowledge gleaned from research conducted on the textile mill village of Graniteville, South Carolina and collaborations with local historical societies, museums, and libraries, the answers revealed themselves and the quilt's creator.

RESEARCH NOTES

Early Hunter-Gatherers of the Savannah River and Interior Coastal Plain

J. Christopher Gillam

This fiscal year, ongoing research by Chris Gillam on ancient hunter-gatherers of the Savannah River and neighboring locales of the Interior Coastal Plain was published in the journal, *South Carolina Antiquities*. Landscape models developed from the SRS archaeological record suggest that these ancient cultures subsisted based upon a generalized pattern of hunting and foraging in riverine, tributary, and upland settings. Collaboration with David Anderson, University of Tennessee, Ashley Smallwood Jennings and Thomas Jennings, University of West Georgia, and Shane Miller and Derek Anderson, Mississippi State University, is leading to new insights about the significance of nearby chert quarries in Allendale County to the long-term cultural trajectories of early band-level groups throughout the region.

Hawthorne Deed Abstractions

J. Haley Grant

This fiscal year, a research project was initiated on the land ownership history of pre-SRS Land Tracts I-825 and I-826. The land ownership findings will complement other Hawthorne research completed by Keith Stephenson, George Wingard, and SRARP volunteer George Heath, who is a former adolescent resident of the Hawthorne community. Land Tracts I-825 and I-826 were part of the Hawthorne rural community in the Sleepy Hollow Township. Scholarly publications, deeds found in Aiken and Barnwell counties, historical newspaper articles, and census records were utilized. Though research of tracts I-825 and I-826 is ongoing, land ownership has been tentatively traced to the late 18th century when Euro-American settler families like the Greens, Turners, Treadways, Dicks, and Eubanks began settling within and around what would become part of the SRS.

Geoarchaeological and Paleoenvironmental Research

Christopher R. Moore

Blood Residue Research

In January of FY16, an immunological (blood residue) analysis was performed on 29 prehistoric artifacts. These include 21 Haw River points from the Larry Strong, Danny Greenway, and Dennis Hendrix collections (Figure II-1), 2 Clovis macroblades from

Topper and Guess Pond in South Carolina (Figure II-2), 5 Paleoindian points from Florida out of Mark Brooks' collection (Figure II-3), and 1 chert flake from the Pleistocene terrace at Topper. Only four artifacts produced positive results. The Guess Pond Clovis macroblade (on display in the South Carolina State Museum) elicited a positive result to Bovine antiserum. Positive results to deer antiserum were found on a Suwannee point from Florida (MJB3), and the other was obtained on one of the Haw River points (USL43) from Larry Strong's collection from Allendale County, South Carolina. A positive result to rabbit antiserum was also obtained on a Haw River Point (USL25) from Danny Greenway's collection from the Ogeechee River in Georgia.

Public Archaeology at Langley Pond

In May of FY16, the SRARP, in coordination with the Aiken County Parks, Recreation, and Tourism Department, conducted a public archaeology dig at Langley Pond in Aiken County, South Carolina. Excavations consisted of three 2x2 m test units excavated to approximately one meter in depth. The purpose of this work was to evaluate the archaeological integrity of buried deposits and determine their potential to inform about the early prehistory of Horse Creek Valley. Over a period of a week, 10 local volunteers (Figure II-4) assisted in unit excavations and were supervised by SRARP staff. Test units produced Early Archaic (Figure II-5) through Woodland artifacts with evidence of an intensive Late Archaic occupation of the site, including a large cobble cache (Figure II-6), steatite disc fragments, Late Archaic stemmed points (Figure II-7), flakes, and calcined bone. Artifacts recovered from the Disc Vista site will be analyzed by the SRARP, and a report of the findings will follow. Based on the results of this analysis, additional public archaeology events may develop in 2017.

White Pond Paleoenvironmental Research

In July of FY16, vibracores were collected from White Pond (a natural lake near Elgin, South Carolina) for purposes of paleoenvironmental research (Figure II-8). Drs. David Mallinson and Sid Mitra from the Department of Geosciences at East Carolina University (ECU), Michael Martinez from the Savannah River Environmental Sciences Field Station (SRESFS), and Sean Taylor of the SCDNR assisted in the collection of four separate vibracores for research by ECU and the SRARP (Figure II-9). These cores will be radiocarbon dated and analyzed for rare-earth geochemistry, soot and/or aciniform carbon (AC), grain size, organic matter content, and *Sporormiella* spp. (a dung spore associated with extinct Pleistocene megafauna). We are particularly interested in the portion of the core previously dated by the SRARP to the onset of the Younger Dryas (YD) climate interval. This portion of the core may provide data relevant to understanding the terminal-Pleistocene extinction event and the effects of YD climate on Paleoindian hunter-gatherers in the region.

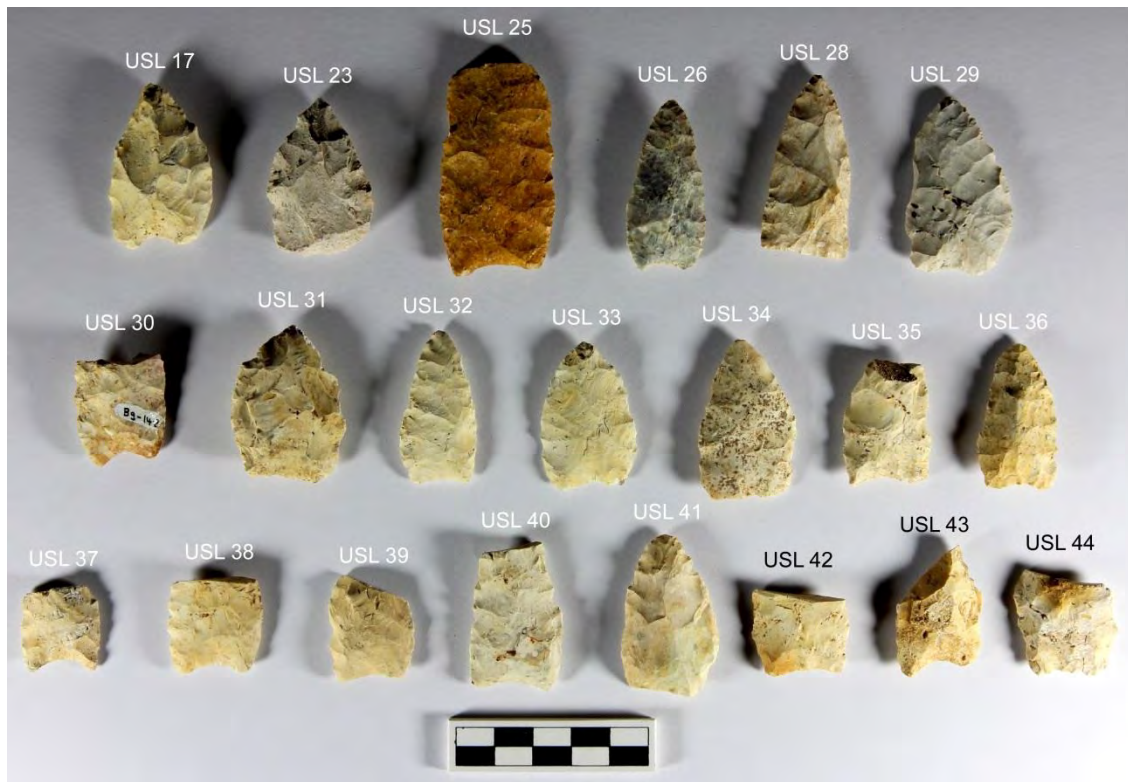


Figure II-1. Unidentified Small Lanceolates (USL), also known as Haw River points, tested for blood residue.



Figure II-2. Clovis macroblades tested for blood residue from the Topper site (on the left) and Guess Pond in Blackville, South Carolina (on the right).

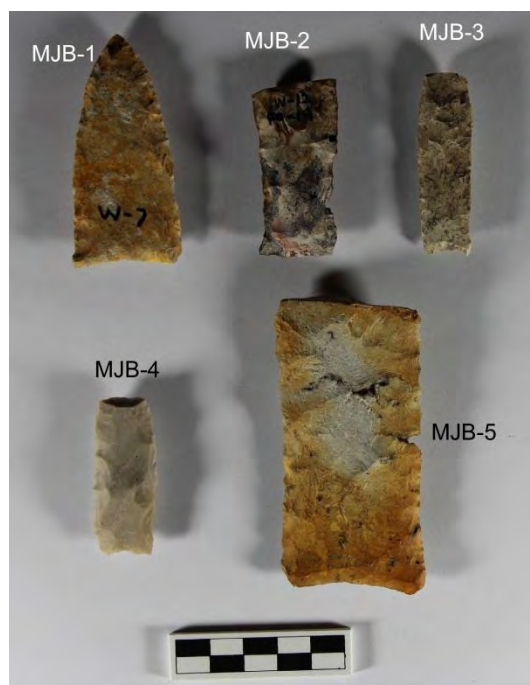


Figure II-3. Paleoindian hafted bifaces (including likely Pre-Clovis Page Ladson and Suwannee-types) from Florida that were tested for blood residue.



Figure II-4. Volunteers and SRARP staff performing unit excavations at the Disc Vista site.



Figure II-5. An Early Archaic Kirk Corner-Notched hafted biface base with refitted tip found separately in Test Unit 2.



Figure II-6. A cobble cache from Test Unit 2 associated with the Late Archaic occupation.



Figure II-7. A Late Archaic Savannah River point found by volunteer Ed Barthelme of Aiken.

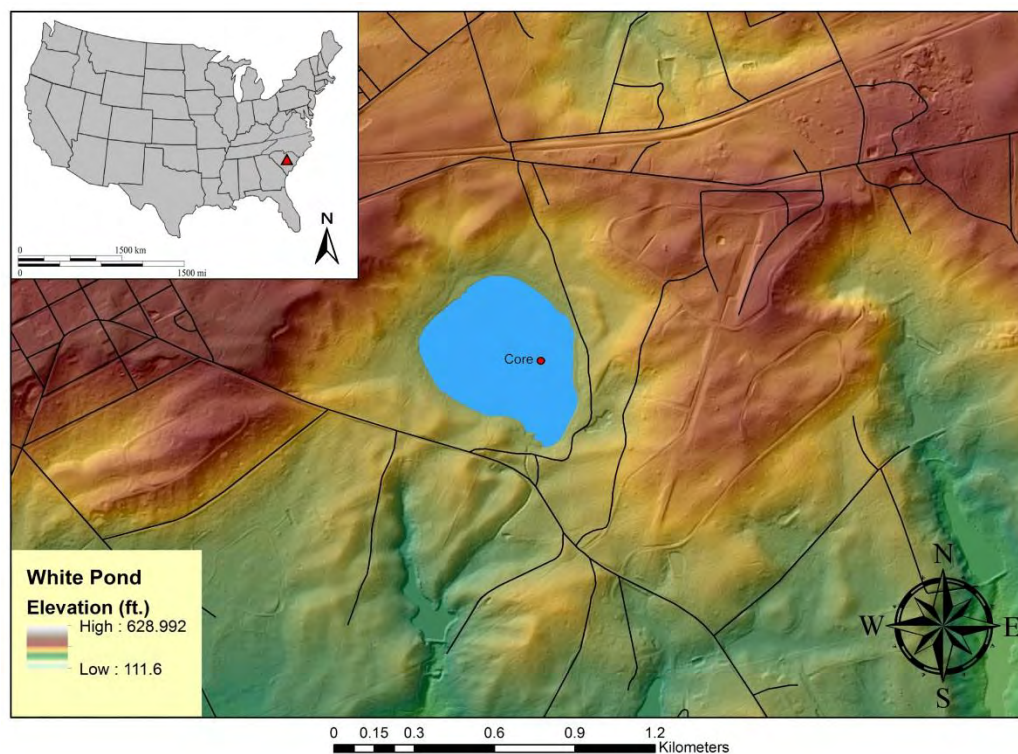


Figure II-8. LiDAR image of White Pond showing the location where vibracores were collected.



Figure II-9. Setting up to collect vibracores at White Pond near Elgin, South Carolina.

PART III. PUBLIC EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH

Christopher R. Moore

As set forth in the PMOA and implemented through the ARMP (SRARP 1989), the SRARP offers a variety of educational and outreach programs each year. Activities include archaeological displays, lectures, tours, and special assistance for the public. Outreach activities in FY16 continued with an emphasis on local archaeological displays. Programs for schools included the very popular “You Be the Archaeologist” program conducted at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary located near Jackson, South Carolina. In FY16, ~80 students participated in the program at Silver Bluff, while an estimated 3,596 people attended public outreach displays at USC Aiken's Science Education and Enrichment Day (SEED).

SRARP VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Tammy F. Herron and Christopher R. Moore

As part of the SRARP's three-fold mission of compliance, research, and public outreach, we utilize dedicated volunteers to assist in archaeological research. Volunteers aid in a variety of tasks, including washing and sorting artifacts, primary and secondary artifact analysis, analysis of archaeological sediments (i.e., sieving), flotation, data entry, and photocopying. Indeed, much of the research that we carry out would not be possible without the assistance and support of the volunteers.

The SRARP involves interested members of the public in geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental research of Carolina bays and archaeological sites located throughout the CSRA via the Carolina Bay Volunteer Research Program (CBVRP). In FY16, CBVRP volunteers logged approximately 1,050 hours. Volunteer efforts this year consisted almost entirely of lab work to process artifacts and geological samples collected from Langley Pond in Aiken County and White Pond located in Kershaw County. Rooney Floyd, John Kolmar, Bob Van Buren, and John Whatley continued to conduct lab work in support of these research activities. Numerous other volunteers assisted in a week-long public archaeological excavation at Langley Pond. John Whatley has also been working with existing collections to develop a lithic raw material type collection of representative samples collected from Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

George Heath, a former resident of the area that would become the Savannah River Plant (known today as the SRS), has been assisting Program Director Keith Stephenson with the Hawthorne History Project. Mr. Heath is an invaluable source for oral history regarding the former community of Hawthorne. Throughout FY16, he has continued to compile biographies of many of the former inhabitants of the community of Hawthorne based on his recollections and a review of the census records for the area. Mr.

Heath and Dr. Stephenson visited more local cemeteries to document graves of some of the former residents of Hawthorne, including Matlock Baptist Church Cemetery near Jackson, St. Paul United Methodist Church Cemetery in New Ellenton, and Talatha Baptist Church Cemetery near Aiken. Mr. Heath also contributed his time through documentary research regarding specific postal routes and deed title searches for the Hawthorne area. Additionally, he participated in several public presentations, as well as played a lead role in the documentary on Hawthorne produced by George Wingard and directed by Patrick Hayes (see Cinematic Outreach section below). As a result of his volunteer work with the program, Mr. Heath logged in 336 hours this fiscal year.

Volunteers have been an integral part of the SRARP since the program's inception in 1973. Staff members of the SRARP are sincerely grateful for the contributions of these amateur archaeologists. Over the course of the fiscal year, program volunteers have logged approximately 1,386 hours of work. The staff of the SRARP appreciates the work of our volunteers in helping further the mission of the program.

CINEMATIC OUTREACH

George L. Wingard

This fiscal year, the SRARP and Scrapbook Video Production co-produced documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* continued to screen for smaller local venues, as well as for film festivals around the country. Locally, the film continued to draw large audiences for screenings at numerous locations, including the Aiken Center for the Arts, the D. A. Tompkins Memorial Library in Edgefield, and the Aiken County Historical Museum's celebration of "Dave Day." In January, the film was screened for the Atlanta Ceramic Guild at the Atlanta History Center, and Dave's story was presented at several African-American Month Celebrations in February. In early spring, the film was shown in Charlotte, North Carolina at the Charlotte Black Film Festival. Afterwards, an impromptu question and answer session was held in the lobby of the hotel (Figure III-1). The film continues to draw attention to the story of Dave and his amazing talent as a potter, as well as swaying viewers' impressions regarding the struggles of his life as a slave told within the context of the times. The film is scheduled for events throughout the coming fiscal year.

FY16 also saw the SRARP continue production of the short film about the former community of Hawthorne, a displaced community of the SRS, as told by two of its last citizens. Patrick Hayes and SRARP staff member George Wingard continued filming Mr. George Heath and Mr. Henry Brown as they told recollections about farming, working, and their families. Interviews were also conducted with staff of the SRARP instrumental in telling this important story (Figure III-2). Titled *Reconstructing Hawthorne*, the film is in the editing phase and will be completed in September 2016.

JOURNALISTIC OUTREACH

George L. Wingard

During FY16, various SRARP outreach projects and venues have been publicized in local newspapers in the CSRA as follows:

Turner, Stephanie

2016 Documentary of Dave the Potter to be Shown at Aiken Arts Center. The *Aiken Standard*, 16 February:C1. Aiken, SC.

Biles, Dede

2016 Dave the Potter to be Inducted into Hall of Fame. The *Aiken Standard*, 16 April:3A. Aiken, SC.

Wood, Larry

2016 History of USC Aiken Quilt Discovered. The *Aiken Standard*, 17 April:A2. Aiken, SC.



Figure III-1. George Wingard answering questions after the screening of *Discovering Dave* at the Charlotte Black Film Festival held in Charlotte, North Carolina.



Figure III-2. SRARP Program Director Keith Stephenson discusses the importance of Hawthorne while filmmaker Patrick Hayes records.

REFERENCES CITED

Cabak, Melanie A., and Mary M. Inkrot

1997 *Old Farm, New Farm: An Archaeology of Rural Modernization in the Aiken Plateau, 1875-1950*. Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 9. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Savannah River Archaeological Research Program (SRARP)

1989 *Archaeological Resource Management Plan of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

1990 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 1990*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

2007 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2007*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

2013 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2013*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

2014 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2014*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

2015 *Annual Review of Cultural Resource Investigations by the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program: Fiscal Year 2015*. Submitted to the Savannah River Operations Office, US Department of Energy. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

United States Department of Energy (USDOE)

2001 *Department of Energy Management of Cultural Resources*. DOE Policy 141.1. U. S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.
https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/nepapub/nepa_documents/RedDont/G-DOE-DOEP1411_cult_resource.pdf

APPENDIX. PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**PUBLISHED PAPERS**

Gillam, J. Christopher

2015 The Early Archaic Cultural Landscape of the Coastal Plain. *South Carolina Antiquities* 47:1-10.

Herron, Tammy Forehand and Robert Moon

2016 George Galphin, Esquire: Forging Alliances, Framing a Future, and Fostering Freedom. In *Archaeology in South Carolina: Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State*, edited by Adam King, pp. 82-101. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

King, Adam

2016 Introduction. In *Archaeology in South Carolina: Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State*, edited by A. King, pp. 1-14. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

King, Adam and Keith Stephenson

2016 Foragers, Farmers, and Chiefs: The Woodland and Mississippian Periods in the Middle Savannah River Valley. In *Archaeology in South Carolina: Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State*, edited by A. King, pp. 34-45. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Larry R. Kimball, Margaret E. Newman, Brian P. Kooyman

2016 Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Savannah River Valley. *American Antiquity* 81:132-147.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Davis J. Mallinson, Peter R. Parham, Andrew H. Ivester, and James K. Feathers

2016 The Quaternary Evolution of Herndon Bay, a Carolina bay on the Coastal Plain of North Carolina (USA): Implications for Paleoclimate and Oriented Lake Genesis. *Southeastern Geology* 51(4):145-171.

Moore, Christopher R., Jeffrey D. Irwin, Margaret E. Newman, and Brian P. Kooyman

2015 Immunological Analysis of Clovis and Early Archaic Hafted Bifaces from the North Carolina Sandhills. *North Carolina Archaeology* 64:104-120.

Wingard, George L., and Deborah Tritt

2015 Piecing Together History: The Search for the Maker of a Mid-Nineteenth Century Quilt. *South Carolina Antiquities* 47:33-36.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS AND POSTERS

Gillam, J. Christopher

- 2015 Early Archaic Hunting and Foraging in the Interior Coastal Plain: A Model from the Central Savannah River. Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

Gillam, J. Christopher, Andrei Tabarev, and Masami Izuho

- 2016 Continental Roots and Coastal Routes? Merging Archaeological, Bio-Geographic and Genomic Evidence of the Peopling of the Americas. Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL.

Grant, J. Haley

- 2015 Rosenwald Schools Meet Cold War: Four Mile, Gum Pond, and the Atomic Energy Commission in Rural South Carolina. Poster presented at the 4th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Augusta, GA.

Grant, J. Haley, and George L. Wingard

- 2016 Return to Hawthorne: Case Study of a Forgotten Community. Presentation at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Conference, Columbia, SC.

King, Adam

- 2015 The Cult of First Man and Male Figures in the Deep South. Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

- 2016 Households, Communities and the Early History of Etowah. Paper presented in the symposium *Reconsidering Mississippian Households and Communities* at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL.

- 2016 Etowah and the Cahokian Diaspora. Paper presented at the 2016 Mid-South Archaeological Conference, Memphis, TN.

Daniel, I. Randolph, Jr., Christopher R. Moore, and Terry E. Barbour, II

- 2014 Searching for Stratigraphy in a Sand Dune: Artifact Backplots, Refitting, and Frequency Distributions at Squires Ridge, North Carolina. Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

Goodyear, Albert C., I. Randolph Daniel, Jr., Christopher R. Moore, and David G. Anderson

- 2016 Paleoindian Responses at the Younger Dryas Boundary: A Case Study from the Carolinas. Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL.

Moore, Christopher R., Malcolm A. LeCompte, Allen West, James K. Feathers, Chad S. Lane, Andrew L. Leier, and I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.

2015 Evaluation of Magnetic Microspherules and Elemental Data from Pre-Younger Dryas to Recent Age Deposits at Squires Ridge (31ED365), Tar River, North Carolina. Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Larry R. Kimball, Margaret E. Newman, and Brian P. Kooyman

2015 Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Savannah River Valley. Invited paper at the First Floridians Conference, Monticello, FL.

Moore, Christopher R.

2016 Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Central Savannah River Valley. Paper presented at the 42nd Annual Conference of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, and I. Randolph Daniel, Jr.

2016 Late Pleistocene and Holocene Abrupt Climate Change and Human Response in the Southeastern United States. Invited paper at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL.

Stephenson, Keith and George L. Heath

2016 Reconstructing Hawthorne: A Former Community on the Savannah River Site. Paper presented at the 4th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Augusta, GA.

Stephenson, Keith, Adam King, Karen Y. Smith, Christopher Thornock, and Kelly Goldberg

2016 Refining the Hollywood Mound Site Chronology Using Sequence Analysis. Paper presented at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

Stephenson, Keith and Karen Y. Smith

2017 Regional Analysis of the Middle Woodland Deptford Period on the South Atlantic Slope. Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL.

Uchiyama, Junzo and J. Christopher Gillam

2016 Pottery, Shellmounds, and Monuments: Environmental Impacts and Landscape Management of Fisher-Gatherer-Hunters in Jomon Japan. Paper presented at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL.

Wingard, George L.

- 2015 Unraveling the Mystery of the Marina Gregg Quilt. Paper presented at the 4th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, Augusta, GA.

EDITED VOLUMES

King, Adam (editor)

- 2016 *Archaeology in South Carolina: Exploring the Hidden Heritage of the Palmetto State*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

POPULAR LITERATURE

Gillam, J. Christopher

- 2016 Of Maps and Models: New Directions in Modeling Cultural Landscapes of the Central Savannah River. *Legacy* 20(1):22-25.

- 2015 Early Archaic Settlement along the Central Savannah River Revisited. *Legacy* 19(2):24-27.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Margaret E. Newman, and Brian P. Kooyman

- 2012 Results of Preliminary Immunological Analysis of Paleoamerican and Archaic Stone Tools from the Central Savannah River Area. *Legacy* 18(2):18-20.

Moore, Christopher R., Mark J. Brooks, Andrew H. Ivester, Terry A. Ferguson, and James K. Feathers

- 2012 Archaeological Testing and Paleoenvironmental Research at White Pond, Elgin, South Carolina. *Legacy* 19(1):20-23.

Moore, Christopher R.

- 2014 Public Archaeology at Langley Pond, Aiken, SC. *South Carolina Antiquities* 46:94-96.

PEER REVIEWS OF ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

Gillam, J. Christopher

- 2016 Article review for *Tennessee Archaeology*. Michael C. Moore, editor.

Moore, Christopher R.

- 2016 Chapter review for edited volume. Joe Gingerich, editor.

- 2016 Article review for *Journal of Archaeological Science*. T. Rehren and R. Torrence, editors.

Stephenson, Keith

- 2016 Article review for *The Florida Anthropologist*. Jeffery P. Du Vernay and Julie Rogers Saccente, editors.

- 2016 Article review for *Southeastern Archaeology*. Elizabeth J. Reitz, editor.

BOOK REVIEWS

Gillam, J. Christopher

2015 Review of *DNA for Archaeologists* by Elizabeth Matisoo-Smith and K. Ann Horsburgh published 2015 by Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA. *South Carolina Antiquities* 47:79-80.

OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS HELD

Gillam, J. Christopher

Archivist, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Committee Member-At-Large, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Project Co-Director and GIS Manager for the Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA), with Project Director David G. Anderson and others at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

Research Affiliate of the Walker Institute of International and Area Studies, Latin American Studies Program, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Herron, Tammy F.

Assistant Journal Editor, *South Carolina Antiquities*, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Ex-Officio, Society for Georgia Archaeology.

Member, Georgia Archaeology Month Committee, Society for Georgia Archaeology.

Chair, Exhibits Committee, Beech Island Agricultural Museum owned by the Beech Island Historical Society, Beech Island, SC.

Board Member, Beech Island Historical Society.

Moore, Christopher R.

Journal Editor, *South Carolina Antiquities*, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Vice President, Piedmont Archaeological Studies Trust.

Pittman, Lisa A.

Board Member and Furnishings Chairman, Meadow Garden Museum, owned by the Georgia State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Augusta, GA.

Stephenson, Keith

Vice President, Archaeological Society of South Carolina.

Treasurer, Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists.

Wingard, George L.

Cultural Advisor, Aiken County Accommodations Tax Committee, Aiken, SC.

Juror, Arkhaios Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Film Festival, Hilton Head, SC.

President, Horse Creek Historical Society, Graniteville, SC.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION SERVICE

Herron, Tammy F.

Assisted with the Society for Georgia Archaeology's 23rd Annual Georgia Archaeology Awareness promotion for Georgia Archaeology Month 2016 themed "Dynamic Borders: The Archaeology of Cumberland Island."

Participated in the Southeastern Curation Meeting at the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS CHAIRED

Gillam, J. Christopher

Chaired General Session titled *Paleoindian and Archaic Studies* for the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

Stephenson, Keith

Chaired General Session titled *Mississippian Studies I* at for the 72nd Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Nashville, TN.

Chaired General Session titled *Southeastern Archaeology* at the 81st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Orlando, FL.

CONSULTING

Gillam, J. Christopher

Landscape archaeologist and GIS consultant for the Paleoamerican Summer Fieldschools of the University of West Georgia, Mississippi State University, and University of Tennessee, May-June 2016, in Allendale County, SC.

Herron, Tammy F.

Archaeological Consultant, Aiken County Historical Museum, Aiken, SC.

Archaeological Consultant, Beech Island Historical Society, Beech Island, SC.

Archaeological Consultant, Hampton County Museum, Hampton, SC.

Archaeological Consultant, Oakley Park Museum, Edgefield, SC.

Archaeological Consultant, Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Archaeological Consultant, Hampton County Museum, Hampton, SC.

Assisted Michael Martinez in sediment collection and porosity analysis at Flamingo Bay for the Savannah River Environmental Sciences Field Station class.

Met with John Renfro and Dave Cicimurri at the South Carolina State Museum to examine bovid bones from Edisto Beach State Park.

Visit to possible mound site on the Black River near Sumter, with Val Green, affiliate of the Fairfield County Museum, Winnsboro SC.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

King, Adam

2015 Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology Linda Cordell Memorial Research Award.

Moore, Christopher R.

2015 Archaeological Research Trust, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology grant for proposal titled: "Geochemical Analysis of Pre-Younger Dryas to Recent Age Deposits at Flamingo Bay, Topper, Kolb, and Barber Creek in Order to Evaluate Evidence for Extraterrestrial Impact at the Pleistocene-Holocene Boundary." (\$4,608).

ACADEMICS

King, Adam

MA dissertation committee: Grant Stouffer, Department of Anthropology, Texas State University, San Marcos. MA completed Fall, 2015.

MA dissertation committee: Jesse Nowack, Department of Anthropology, Texas State University, San Marcos.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Christopher L. Thornock, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Johann A. Sawyer, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Fall Semester 2015 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory).

Fall Semester 2015 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 591 (Ethnographic Sketch of Native North Americans).

Spring Semester 2016 – Instructor (2 Sections), Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 101 (Primates, People, and Prehistory).

Spring Semester 2016 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 333 (North American Prehistory).

Summer Semester 2016 – Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, ANTH 102 (Understanding Other Cultures).

Undergraduate Thesis Advisor: Anita Lehw, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

MA dissertation committee: Grant Stouffer, Department of Anthropology, Texas State University, San Marcos.

MA dissertation committee: Jesse Nowack, Department of Anthropology, Texas State University, San Marcos.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Christopher L. Thornock, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Johann A. Sawyer, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Kimberly Wescott, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Moore, Christopher R.

Ph.D. dissertation committee: Jacob Turner, Department of Geography, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, NC.

Stephenson, Keith

M.A. thesis committee: Jessica M. Cooper, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES

September 2015

Moore, Christopher R.

Hitchcock Woods Archaeology Field Day, Aiken, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* for the Edgefield County Historical Society, Edgefield, SC.

Stephenson, Keith

Lecture titled "Reconstructing Hawthorne: A Former Community on the Savannah River Site" presented at the Southern Studies Showcase hosted by the Old Edgefield District Genealogical Society and Edgefield Civic League, D. A. Tompkins Memorial Library, Edgefield, SC.

October 2015

Gillam, J. Christopher

Lecture titled "The Prehistory of the North Fork Edisto River" presented at the Elloree Heritage Museum & Cultural Center, Elloree, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

SRARP archaeology display for Science Education and Enrichment Day at University of South Carolina-Aiken (4,000 attendees).

Hosted two sessions of "You Be the Archaeologist" program for students at the Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

November 2015

Herron, Tammy F.

Installed an exhibit titled "Native American Technology" in celebration of Native American Heritage Month, Nancy Carson Library, North Augusta, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Lecture titled "Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Central Savannah River Valley" presented to the Horse Creek Historical Society, Graniteville, SC.

Lecture titled "Native American Prehistory of the Central Savannah River Area" presented at the Brandon Wylde Retirement Community.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* at the South Carolina Underground Film Festival, North Charleston, SC. Received *Outstanding Selection* award.

Tour of the SRARP curation and laboratory facilities for students of the Anthropology Department, Augusta University, Augusta, GA.

December 2015

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* at the Most Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Augusta, GA.

January 2016

Moore, Christopher R.

Lecture titled “Early Hunter-Gatherer Tool Use and Animal Exploitation: Protein and Microwear Evidence from the Central Savannah River Valley” presented at the St. Thaddeus Episcopal Church, Aiken, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* for the Atlanta Ceramic Circle, Atlanta History Center, Atlanta, GA.

February 2016

Gillam, J. Christopher

Lecture titled “The Early Archaic of the Savannah River Valley” presented to students of Dr. Andy White’s class on South Carolina Archaeology, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Wingard, George L.

Lecture titled “Dave the Potter” presented at the Delta Kappa Gamma Teachers Association, Aiken, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* at the Bettis Academy Learning Center, Graniteville, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* at the Aiken Center for the Arts, Aiken, SC.

March 2016

Wingard, George L.

Lecture titled “Marina Gregg Quilt” presented at the South Carolina Federation of Museums Conference “Celebrating Carolina Culture,” Edgefield, SC.

Lecture titled “Marina Gregg Quilt” presented to the Aiken Pine Quilters Group, Aiken, SC.

Lecture titled “Potter Dave” presented to patrons of the Aiken County Historical Museum, Aiken, SC.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* at the Nancy Carson Library, North Augusta, SC.

April 2016

Herron, Tammy F.

Display of colonial period artifacts and information regarding the excavation of the Galphin site for attendees of the 9th Annual Historic Beech Island Tour, Silver Bluff Audubon Center & Sanctuary, Jackson, SC.

Stephenson, Keith

Lecture titled "Native American Prehistory during the Woodland Period (1000 BC to 1000 AD) in the Central Savannah River Valley" presented to the Augusta Archaeological Society, Augusta, GA.

May 2016

Herron, Tammy F.

Organized an exhibit for Tourism Day, an event sponsored by the South Carolina Department of Transportation, South Carolina Visitor Information Center, North Augusta, SC.

Moore, Christopher R.

Lecture titled "Diachronic and Geospatial Trends in South Carolina Prehistory: Evaluating the Social Scale of Hunter-Gatherers using the Statewide Collectors Survey" presented to students of the Paleoamerican Summer Fieldschools in Allendale County, SC.

Wingard, George L.

Screening of the SRARP documentary *Discovering Dave: Spirit Captured in Clay* at the Colleton County Museum, Walterboro, SC.

SRARP representative at the 63rd Annual Dunbarton Reunion held at Barnwell State Park near Blackville, SC.

June 2016

Wingard, George L.

SRARP representative at the 44th Annual Ellenton Reunion, St. Paul Methodist Church, New Ellenton, SC.

Tour of Ellenton and the SRARP offices for the Saleeby family of New Jersey.

July 2016

SRARP Staff

Consultation and Tour of the Archaeological Curation Facility for the Nuclear Energy Tribal Working Group (NETWG).